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Katharine L. Locke

Picturesque EDINBURGH

BY

Katharine F. Lockie

1899

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"STILL, AS OF YORE, QUEEN OF THE NORTH!"

PREFACE.

THIS book is the outcome of a long-cherished wish to write something about my native City of Edinburgh which would point out to strangers some of her beauties, and show to her citizens, in a collected form, the faces of some of those who have made her name so famous. The gathering of the information has been to me a labour of love, and I hope that my readers may have as much pleasure in the perusal as I have had in the writing. I have consulted, I think, all the principal books which have been written about Edinburgh for the past two hundred years, as well as some unpublished historical documents. I have visited most of the dusky wynds and narrow closes of the Old Town, and have collected material from a variety of other sources. I especially wish to mention the City officials, to whom I am indebted for most of the information about the City and its Government, and to put on record my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness which they have shown to me in my researches. No town has inspired deeper feelings of a great love than Edinburgh in the hearts of her people. I can never forget with what eagerness some of the older generation have helped me with their recollections of old times and places. It is one of the real pleasures of life to see an old face light up, and old eyes grow dim with gathering heart-mists, as old memories are revived.

It may be that some page in this book will recall a once-familiar face, a well-known voice of preacher or teacher, a music of Sabbath bells, or a golden gleam on the Castle rock of an evening sun in morning life.

K. F. L.

7 Hermitage Place, Leith,
Edinburgh, *June 1899.*

List of some Books concerning Edinburgh which have been consulted.

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INTRODUCTION.

EDINBURGH'S earliest history circles around her Castle, but the records of its foundation are lost amidst the mists of the centuries prior to the Christian era, when it was most probably a stronghold of the ancient Picts who inhabited the land. Doubtless these rude warriors saw the Roman legions swarm around its base, when they invaded the country in the first century. According to tradition, the City received her name, Edinburgh, from Edwin, King of Northumbria, early in the seventh century. The little Norman Chapel, which is the oldest building in Edinburgh, was erected on the crown of the Castle rock some eight hundred years ago by Saint Margaret. This good Queen, wife of Malcolm Canmore, was in every respect a most remarkable woman. She had cultured tastes, and intro-

duced a love of the beautiful into the Scottish Court. She had a pious and gentle nature, which completely captivated the heart of the warlike king, and she drew him by the silken cords of love to live a good and useful life. He was wholly illiterate; and although he could not read her sacred books, he would caress them with his rude hands, and to please her he had them most gorgeously bound in gold, ornamented with jewels. He often kissed the books to show his veneration for them and his love for her. She bore him seven sons, three of whom sat on the Scottish throne, and showed by their lives the value of her good example. She daily fed the poor and ministered to their every want, and "oftener upon her knees than on her feet; died every day she lived."

King David I. founded the Abbey of Holyrood in the year 1128, and since then the city has grown; first by a long straggling High Street connecting the Castle and Abbey, and as time wore on, by offshoots of wynds and closes, to the left and right. James II.—with the Fiery Face—built the first city wall, and James III.—the Man of Peace—made Edinburgh the Metropolis of Scotland some four hundred years ago. To show his gratitude for the loyal services of the City, he granted a deed called the Golden Charter, by which the Provost and Bailies received important privileges. He also conferred on the Craftsmen their famous banner, the Blue Blanket, on which their heraldic bearings were wrought in silken embroidery by the Queen's own hands. This famous ensign has always been the rallying point of the sturdy burghers of Dunedin in troublous times of civil commotion or war, and is still jealously guarded by them. James IV.—the Knight Errant—eager to gratify the romantic whim of the Queen of France, "to ride, for her sake, three feet on English

ground," mustered on the Borough Moor, in the year 1513, an army said to number one hundred thousand fighting men—

> "Thousand pavilions, white as snow,
> Spread all the Borough-moor below,
> Upland, and dale, and down:—
> A thousand did I say? I ween,
> Thousands on thousands there were seen,
> That chequer'd all the heath between
> The streamlet and the town."

The Scottish Standard, with its emblem, the ruddy Lion Rampant, floated in the autumn breeze from the Bore-stane, and eager for the fray they marched to fateful, fatal Flodden. The gallant King James fell fighting at the head of his army, and soon the Till and the Tweed ran red with the best blood of Bonnie Scotland. Nothing so terribly tragic as Flodden has been heard of in all the troubled history of our country. The plaintive wail of the "Flowers of the Forest" was heard in the land, and hastily the citizens built the Flodden Wall.

In these days men walked and rode up and down the High Street fully armed, and quarrels and bloodshed were every-day occurrences. At the celebrated street fight—*Cleanse the Causeway*—the retainers of the Red Douglas, armed with axe and sword and spear, put to flight the followers of the haughty Hamilton, killing many; and oft—"the streets of high Dunedin, saw lances gleam and falchions redden, and heard the slogan's deadly yell."

The famous High School of Edinburgh, from which so many of her great and learned sons have gone forth into the world to distinguish themselves and to shed a lustre on the City of their birth, was founded about this time, now nearly four centuries ago.

We now come to the romantic period of Edina's troublous history, the times of Queen Mary. It may be truly said that no royal personage ever had such a chequered career.

Proclaimed Queen of Scots in the year 1542, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, when a babe of seven days old, her life was one long series of romantic events. Married to The Dauphin at sixteen; Queen of France at seventeen; she returned to Edinburgh a widow at eighteen. At twenty-three she married dissolute Darnley; Rizzio was murdered before her eyes; and a few months later, on 19th June 1566, she gave birth to her son, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Darnley was done to death, and three months afterwards she was forced to marry the brutal Bothwell. Her army melted away at Carberry; she was brought a prisoner to Edinburgh, when her faithful burghers, rallying round their famous Blue Blanket banner, shielded her from the infuriated mob. Imprisoned in Lochleven Castle, she signed her abdication; escaped; fought a losing battle at Langside; fled to England, and after being a prisoner there well-nigh twenty years, Queen Elizabeth ordered her to be beheaded one bright spring morning in the year 1587. Whatever the dull, cold pages of history may say about our unfortunate Mary, I wish you, my reader, to think the best. She was young, innocent, and beautiful, highly accomplished, a gifted poetess -and she was a woman; surrounded by men the most licentious and brutal. The noblest nature is ever gentle and pitying to the unfortunate; the purest and most exalted soul ever seeks for redeeming excellences in frail humanity.

John Knox, one of the greatest of Scotland's sons, flourished at the time of Queen Mary. A friend of Wishart the martyr, he embraced the Reformed faith, and had to fly from persecution. Captured by the French, for some two years he was chained to the oar as a galley slave. He was shot at, and condemned to be burned, but latterly found a haven of comparative calm as minister of St. Giles. Here he

fervently preached, and moved multitudes to tears by the magic force of his eloquence. "He never feared the face of man," and was pre-eminently a religious enthusiast, dominated by the one transcendent idea which stamped him as The Great Scottish Reformer.

Under King James VI. the City flourished, and towards the close of the sixteenth century he founded her celebrated University. Then, on an ever-memorable day, Jenny Geddes, the famous old kail wife of the Tron, sent her stool flying at the head of the Dean of St. Giles. These were terrible times, and in Greyfriars Churchyard the Covenanters signed the Solemn League and Covenant with their blood, and men by thousands died for the faith that was in them. The great Marquis of Montrose was hanged and quartered at the Market Cross in the year 1650; and the Earl of Argyle, dragged to execution, on bended knee clasped "the sweetest maiden e'er he kissed." After the union in 1707 the city grew, but still men were fretful. Mob Law prevailed, and Captain Porteous of the City Guard was hurried to the Grass-market and hanged on a pole. These Edinburgh mobs were said to be the fiercest fighters in Europe. Bonnie Prince Charlie held his Court at Holyrood in 1745, and with the last of the Stuarts, law and order began to assert themselves. Still the City grew—northwards a bridge was built, and that new town, the wonder and admiration of all men, was laid out. The Nor' loch disappeared, and along its bank was constructed Princes Street -the finest promenade in Europe.

On an autumn day, now well over a century ago, was born Edinburgh's most famous son -Sir Walter Scott. As a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, full of fun and frolic, he daily limped up the Castle Wynd to the Old High School; from there he went to the University, and later became an Advocate. His

writings are known the world over; he is the greatest literary genius since Shakespere, and he has by his poems and novels immortalized Scotland generally, and Edinburgh, "mine own romantic town," especially. Since Scott's time Edinburgh has progressed rapidly, and her population has increased four-fold. Splendid streets and squares have been constructed; now she occupies a foremost place amongst the great cities of the world, and by reason of her learning and the beauty of her public buildings, she is known as the Modern Athens. From a few straggling huts, inhabited by barbarians, and clustering around her ancient castellated rock, she has grown to be the most beautiful of cities, holding within her bounds some three hundred thousand souls. In Princes Street—her famous promenade—there may be daily seen many who, for culture and refinement, are not surpassed by the inhabitants of any city in the world.

He whose mind is touched by deeper thoughts than the daily round, may often wonder why some cities and nations grow and others languish and decay. Surely they do not grow by learning, for ancient Athens drooped and died; nor by wealth, for riches brought ruin to Rome; nor by genius, for the cleverest nation in all Europe this very day stands trembling on the brink of dissolution. It is by force of Character that people and cities and nations flourish. There is no need in our Paris of the North to blazon the word Liberty at every street corner, when it is graven deep in the hearts of all men. The stool of Jenny Geddes; the thunders of John Knox; the blood of the twenty thousand Scottish Covenanting Martyrs, formed the character of the Scottish people. This spirit still lives in Edinburgh, for at the Disruption half-a-century ago did not hundreds of ministers, for the sake of their religious opinions, leave church and manse, their

homes and livings, and with the indomitable spirit of independence so characteristic of our race, form themselves into a Free Church?—an act of self-sacrifice for conscience sake which has never been paralleled in the annals of history.

The purpose of this book is to show picturesque Edinburgh as she is at the close of the nineteenth century. Her most prominent historic and modern buildings will be noticed, and also some of her sons, who—"each, in his separate star"—is maintaining her honourable traditions. There will be a word about those who have finished their life's work, and have gone—"for an æon or two"—to rest by the shoreless sea. Blackie, the youthful octogenarian, plaided and staff in hand, who with jaunty step, lilting a song, daily hurried along her streets; Stevenson, that bright genius, whose life was ever clouded by the shadow of death; and Calderwood, a Christian Philosopher—calm, dignified, with eyes on the ground and thoughts on the Infinite.

Piper, Cameron Highlanders.

PICTURESQUE EDINBURGH.

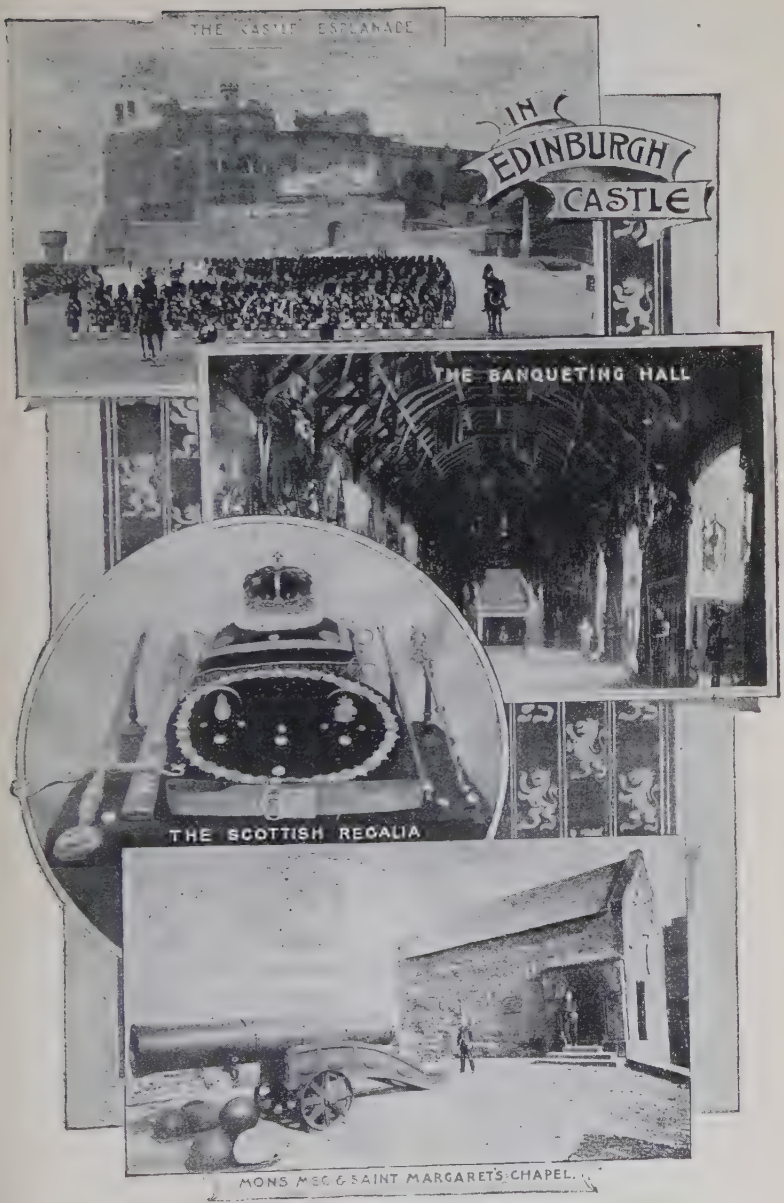
CHAPTER I.

The Castle and Castle Hill.

The origin of the Castle is unknown, but it has been a stronghold, most probably, for over two thousand years. Many romantic events have taken place within its walls, and several times it was besieged and captured. It fell into the hands of the English some eight hundred years ago, but Sir William Wallace—the hero of Scotland—recaptured it. Again it was taken by the English in King Robert the Bruce's time, but Randolph and his thirty trusty followers, one

dark, stormy night, climbed the steep crags on the southern side, and overpowered the garrison. King Edward III. of England had possession of it, and again it was taken by a most daring stratagem. A ship captain, named Curry, came boldly up to the entrance with a waggon filled with casks, which he pretended held wine for sale. He halted his waggon at the gate so as to prevent it being shut, and armed men sprang from concealment in the waggon, and overpowered the guard. The Douglas and his followers were concealed near the gates, and Curry giving the signal, they raised their terrible war-slogan, rushed to the attack, and slew the garrison. The Castle has often been besieged: Kirkcaldy of Grange stubbornly defended it for Queen Mary; Cromwell laid siege to it; and the gallant Duke of Gordon held it for King James VII. against the attacks of the Lords of Convention; lastly, it was besieged by Prince Charlie in the "Forty-five." The Castle Esplanade is now used as a drill ground and promenade, but in former times it was the place of execution of martyrs and witches. Several monuments to Scottish soldiers have been erected here. The chief objects of interest within the Castle are the Argyle Tower, the Crown Room, Queen Mary's Apartments, the Banqueting Hall, St. Margaret's Chapel, and Mons Meg.

The Argyle Tower stands over the ancient portcullis, which was, in former times, fitted with four gates. It was dismantled some three hundred years ago, but was restored by William Nelson. The room over the archway was used as a prison, and here were confined several illustrious men, amongst them being Montrose and the Earl of Argyle. This room was the scene of "Argyle's last sleep." In the Crown Room, situated in the ancient Palace Square, is kept safely guarded the Scottish Regalia, which consists of the Crown of King Robert the Bruce; the Lord High Treasurer of


THE CASTLE ESPLANADE
IN EDINBURGH CASTLE
THE BANQUETING HALL
THE SCOTTISH REGALIA
MONS MEG & SAINT MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

Corporal,
93rd Highlanders.

Scotland's Mace; the Sword of State; and the Sceptre. Besides these there are other jewels, notably a very fine ruby ring and a golden collar of the Order of the Garter. The Crown was worn by King Robert the Bruce, the gallant Jameses, and by Queen Mary. There is an interesting history connected with the Crown Jewels. They were sent to the Castle of Dunnottar in Oliver Cromwell's time, and afterwards they lay for years buried in Kinneff Church. At the time of the Union they were hidden away in a large oak chest in the Crown Room, and after being lost sight of for over one hundred years, they were discovered by Sir Walter Scott safely locked up in the large oak chest, which still lies in the same room. By the Treaty of Union between Scotland and England, these Crown Jewels, called "the Honours of Scotland," are never to be worn, and they must always be kept in Edinburgh Castle.

Queen Mary's Room must ever be of the greatest historical interest, for here she gave birth to her son, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. The room itself is small and irregular, but is in good preservation. The wainscot panelling has been removed, but the original ceiling is still preserved, and the royal initials surmounted by the crown are wrought in the panels. The wall bears the Royal Arms and the following inscription:—

"Lord Jesu Chryst, that crounit was with Thornse,
Preserve the Birth, quhais Badgie heir is borne,
And send Hir Sonee successione, to Reigne stille,
Lang in this Realme, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of Hir proseed,
Se to Thy Glorie, Honer and Prais sobied.
19th JUGE, 1566."

There is a wonderfully picturesque view from the little window. The Grassmarket, with its towering houses and busy stir, lies hundreds of feet below; and rising beyond it may be seen Arthur Seat and the Royal Castle of Craigmillar, which was once a favourite residence of Queen Mary. According to tradition, the Royal babe, when but a few days old, was let down in a basket from this window and taken to Stirling Castle to be baptized in the Romish faith. The outer chamber contains some interesting pictures, and over the doorway is the cipher of Mary and her husband Henry, Lord Darnley. Near this spot a most interesting discovery was made about seventy years ago. While some repairs

View from the Castle, looking east.

PROF PATRICK GEDDES

RAMSAY GARDENS, CASTLEHILL.

were being done a hollow sound was heard, and on removing the stones there was found lying in a recess in the wall a small oak coffin containing the remains of a tender babe, wrapped in a richly-embroidered silken shroud, with the initial I and another letter defaced wrought in gold. Many conjectures have been made as to the identity of this babe, and a score of romances might well be woven around this little nameless relic of humanity, in its hidden tomb.

The Banqueting Hall was originally the great ceremonial chamber in connection with the ancient royal palace, and was the scene of many historic events. In this hall Sir William Crichton entertained William Douglas, a youth of sixteen, and his younger brother, to "ye black dinner."

At the close of the feast, the symbol of death—a black bull's head—was brought in, and the boys were hurried off to a mock trial, and afterwards beheaded. Charles I. gave a coronation banquet in this hall; and here also Oliver Cromwell supped with the Marquis of Argyle. The hall was restored by William Nelson, who unfortunately died before the work was completed. The massive oaken roof is a very fine specimen of Scottish workmanship, and the walls are richly carved in oak. The windows are blazoned with the armorial bearings of kings and queens of Scotland. The arms and armour which adorn the walls are of great historical interest. In vaults beneath many French prisoners were confined.

On the Half-Moon Battery stands the Edinburgh Time Gun, which is fired by electricity every day at one o'clock, Greenwich mean time, and can be heard for twenty miles around. Royal salutes are fired from this battery on State occasions.

The little Norman Chapel perched on the top of the Castle rock, over 400 feet above sea level, was built by Saint Margaret, the good and beautiful Queen of Malcolm Canmore. This chapel is over 800 years old, and is the smallest and most ancient in Scotland. Queen Margaret was a very pious woman, and she did much to advance learning and industry in Scotland. So unlettered were the people that the rude warrior, her husband, could neither read nor write; but he loved and adored her, and often kissed the holy missal as she read it on her bended knees.

Mons Meg, a large cannon whose origin is doubtful, stands on the highest part of the Castle rock. It is said to have been forged at Mons, Belgium, in 1476, while according to other authorities it was forged in Scotland by a Galloway blacksmith. It was used at various sieges.

The most magnificent view in Europe is to be had from the Mons Meg parapet. There is such infinite variety of scenery—nature's grandeur of rock and crag and hill; man's work of stately architecture; masses of masonry, crowned by spire and column and dome; a forest of masts in the harbour, and the azure belt of the Forth, with the giant girders of its bridge—the eighth wonder of the world—rivalling the hills in their height; while far on the horizon rise the snow-clad peaks of the Highland Bens.

"Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge Castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!"

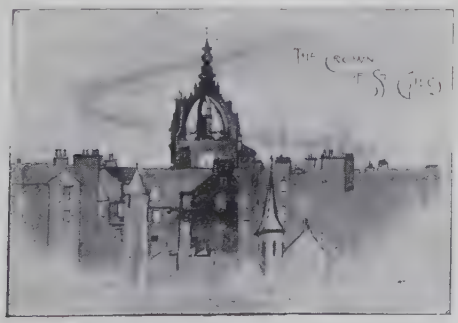
—*Scott's "Marmion."*

One of our Scottish Highland regiments is always quartered in the Castle. Their picturesque dress, their splendid physique, their prowess in battle, have made these regiments famous. They have been to the front in all our wars. At Alma, at Inkerman, at Balaclava they carried the day; on the burning sands of India they fought all through the

Highlanders on the March.

Mutiny, and the name of "the bravest of the brave" will ever be associated with the relief of Lucknow. The piper with his bagpipes always marches in front of the regiment, and in the battle the loud, shrill, soul-stirring notes of the pibroch are answered by the slogan's fierce deadly yell, as on they rush in their wild, awful charge to do or die for Queen and for country. And—on the morrow—there steals o'er the silent field the solemn strains of "Lochaber no more," that low, fitful, moaning wail for the dead.

At the top of the Castle-hill, and facing the eastern end of the Esplanade, stands a very striking and handsome pile of buildings in the old Scottish style. These houses are called Ramsay Gardens, and are part of a scheme of the well-known social reformer and scientist, Professor Patrick Geddes, for the welfare of the students attending the University. He and other scientific and literary men reside there. The houses are beautifully decorated internally, and the adjoining tower is used as a museum. Summer courses of lectures on science, art, and music, are held there, and are attended by educationists from all parts of Britain, as well as from abroad.



CHAPTER II.

Old Edinburgh and the High Street.

The oldest part of Edinburgh was that around the Castle, and it is probable that buildings which were the houses of the nobility stood on the Castle-hill for some hundreds of years. Most of these historic buildings were removed about the middle of last century. In trying to conjure up a picture of old Edinburgh it is necessary to remember that it was a walled

city, and that it consisted practically of one long street connecting the Castle and Holyrood. This street is named Castle-hill, Lawnmarket, High Street, Canongate, and generally bears the name of the High Street. On the Castle-hill stood the Guise Palace, the residence of Mary of Guise, mother of Queen Mary; and also the houses of the Duke of Gordon and the Marquis of Huntly. Embedded in the wall of a house facing the Esplanade may be seen a cannon ball, which was fired from the Half-Moon Battery opposite, during the time of the siege of the Castle in 1745. Some of the more notable bits of old Edinburgh, such as Croft-an-Righ House, the Head of the West Bow, St. Anthony's Chapel, Bakehouse Close and a doorway there, Earl of Morton's doorway, and Reid's Close, are shown in the views of old Edinburgh. Most of the interesting places are gradually being swept away; but a part of the old City Wall may be seen in the Vennel near Heriot's Hospital. In Princes Street Gardens still stand the ruins of the Well-house Tower, which is the oldest building in Edinburgh. This tower formed part of the defences of the City, and stood near the place where the City Wall joined the Castle Rock. The old timber-fronted house which stood at the head of the West Bow was demolished some years ago. It was the grandest specimen of that peculiar form of architecture. The interior decorations were very fine, the ceilings being panelled with ornamentation, and the walls decorated with leather.

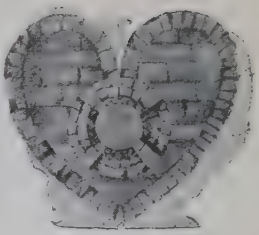
Well-house Tower.

Lady Stair's House, Lawnmarket.

At the head of the Lawnmarket stood the weigh-house or butter trone. In this house Oliver Cromwell and also Prince Charlie found shelter during their sieges of the Castle. Thomas Gladstone—an ancestor of William Ewart Gladstone—bought some property at 489 High Street in 1631, and near by is Lady Stair's Close, in which is situated Lady Stair's House. Some romantic events occurred there, which have been described by Sir Walter Scott in "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror." The house now belongs to Lord Rosebery, who is a descendant of Lady Stair, and he restored it some two years ago. It is at present unoccupied, and this fact, coupled no doubt with the romantic events which happened there, have given rise to a belief amongst the people who dwell near that the house is haunted, which will, doubtless, add to its value as a historic relic of the past. Miss Ferrier, the novelist, resided in Lady Stair's Close. At number 477 High Street is Baxter's Close, and here is placed a tablet which states that "in a house on the east side of this close Robert Burns lived during his first visit to Edinburgh, 1786." The houses here have been rebuilt in the Scottish style of architecture, and form part of the University settlement. Almost exactly opposite stands

Riddle's Close, which is one of the most interesting sights in Old Edinburgh. The houses there have been acquired by Professor Patrick Geddes, and are used as a University Hall. Here students, chiefly of the medical faculty, reside during the University session. The principal house was formerly the residence of Bailie Macmorran, a wealthy merchant. It was most beautifully decorated, and in it were held two Royal banquets. Macmorran was shot in 1595 by a High School boy. He had gone to quell a disturbance, and the boys being armed with pistols fired, with the result that a shot struck his forehead and he was killed. The old architecture has been carefully preserved, and all the fittings are of the olden times. Everything inside is kept scrupulously clean, and visitors can go down the close with perfect freedom. Some of the residences which stood near were inhabited by the nobility. The Duke of Buccleuch's town mansion stood close to Bailie Macmorran's House.

Bailie Macmorran's House Riddle's Close, Lawnmarket.



THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN
HIGH STREET

The Heart of Midlothian is situated at the west end of St. Giles Cathedral, and marks the spot where, at the beginning of this century, stood the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. The genius of Sir Walter Scott has immortalized it in the "Heart of Midlothian." The Tolbooth was built of polished ashlar, and was five storeys in height. It was originally the Parliament Hall and Court-House of the Kingdom, but latterly was used as a prison. At the west end was a projection, which served as a scaffold for executions, the last of which took place in 1817. On the summit of the pointed gable was an iron spike, on which the heads of State criminals were stuck. The heads of the Regent Morton, the Great Montrose, and the Marquis of Argyll were placed there. The High Street was narrowed here to a width of fourteen feet. At the east end of the Tolbooth stood the Luckenbooths, and between these and St. Giles Cathedral was a narrow passage called The Krames, in which were situated little stalls where goods were exposed for sale. The Tolbooth and the Luckenbooths were swept away over half-a-century ago.

In the Parliament Square, behind the Cathedral, stands the equestrian statue of Charles II., and on the pavement near lies the tablet "I·K 1572," which marks the spot where John Knox was buried. This whole square was formerly the graveyard belonging to the Cathedral.

JOHN KNOX'S GRAVE,
PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

"Let the sound of those he wrought or,
Let the feet of those he fought for,
Echo round his bones for evermore."

The statue of the Duke of Buccleuch stands near the Heart of Midlothian. This monument is by Boehm, and in the panels around it are placed bas-reliefs, which illustrate some of the more notable historic incidents connected with the great ducal house of Buccleuch.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S STATUE, HIGH STREET

"Hoary Saint Giles, as he towers in height,
Shines like a monarch enthroned in light;
His bright crown blends with the sunny sky,
He gazeth aloft with gleaming eye;
He rings his bells with a merry chime,
Nodding and laughing at Father Time.

Proudly he towers, exulting and gay,
But his old companions, where are they?
Old men and dwellings have come and gone,
The place which held them is void and lone;
Still the old Saint, as in youthful prime,
Noddeth and laugheth to Father Time.

The old Saint looks and smiles at decay,
While those he propped have all passed away
Jails once built for the lawless and bold,
Lie with clutchers and venders of gold;
'Go to,' cries the Saint, 'treasure and crime
Are not fitting mates for Father Time!

'I'm the Preacher and Teacher of Peace,
I stand till stormy passion shall cease;
Till men see God in the sky above,
And seek no screen from His eye of love;
Then shall I sink in the vast sublime—
I bow to Eternity, not to Time.'"

"The Gaberlunzie's Wallet."—Ballantine.

There has been a church in Edinburgh for over one thousand years, and it may be presumed that St. Giles Cathedral is erected on or near the spot where the original parish church stood. The present structure was founded early in the twelfth century, and it has passed through many vicissitudes. The patron saint, St. Giles, was a native of Athens, who flourished in the sixth century. He resided in France, and spent the latter part of his life in solitude, his only companion

being a hind. This animal still figures in the Arms of the City of Edinburgh. The church was burned some five hundred years ago, but it has never been wholly destroyed. In the fourteenth century it had reached its zenith, and there were then some sixty priests and over thirty altars. It suffered greatly at the time of the Reformation. In 1560 it became the parish church, with John Knox as minister. There were no fixed pews, but people brought chairs and stools, and gladly stood for hours to listen to him. He was a man of tremendous energy, and preached three times every week-day and twice on Sundays to congregations numbering often three thousand people. The Cathedral has been several times altered and restored. In 1817 the small shops or Krames were removed from the exterior, and at this time there were four churches and a police office within the building. William Chambers, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, restored the building—finished in 1883—at a cost of over £30,000, his idea being to make the Cathedral into a Scottish Westminster Abbey. The spire or lantern is a very fine piece of architecture, and is one of the most conspicuous in the City. It dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, and was formerly used as a prison.

On entering the Cathedral the first object of interest is the carved stone screen inside the door. It is one of the finest pieces of carved stonework in Europe, and represents the ten trades of Edinburgh, with the patron saint of each. These are :—Bakers, St. Cuthbert ; Shoemakers, St. Crispin ; Blacksmiths, St. Eloi ; Butchers, St. Anthony ; Tanners, St. Clement ; Glovers, St. Bartholemew ; Masons, St. John ; Carpenters, St. Joseph ; Tailors, St. Anne ; Weavers, St. Simon. St. Eloi's, or Hammermen's Chapel, contains a magnificent memorial to the great Marquis of Argyll. It is of veined and white alabaster, with marble columns, and is

ST GILES CATHEDRAL HIGH STREET
FOUNDED ABOUT 1120. RESTORED 1878.

ornamented with polished agates and jaspers, which were collected by the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who is well-known for her high artistic and literary abilities. She excels as an artist, sculptor, geologist, and musician. The inscription on the monument is :—"Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll, beheaded near this Cathedral A.D. 1661, leader in council and in field for the Reformed religion. 'I set the crown on the King's head, he hastens me to a better crown than his own.'" It was in St. Eloi's Chapel that the Craftsmen dedicated their famous Blue Blanket Banner.

The Albany Aisle occupies the north-west corner of the nave, and takes its name from Robert, Duke of Albany, who, along with the Earl of Douglas, murdered the Duke of Rothesay, and they erected this chapel in expiation of their crime. (The title of Duke of Rothesay is now held by the Prince of Wales). The baptismal font of Caen stone is an exquisite piece of carving, and was executed by John Rhind, an Edinburgh sculptor.

In the Moray Aisle is a magnificent monument to the Good Regent Moray, the date 23rd January 1569. The inscription is in Latin, and reads :—"To James Stewart, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, a man by far the noblest of his time, barbarously slain by enemies the vilest in history, his country mourning has raised this monument as to a common father." The stained glass window above shows the Regent being assassinated and the scene in St. Giles when John Knox preached his funeral sermon to three thousand people from the text, Revelations xiv. 13, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." His voice was clearly heard in every part of the building, and tears fell from all eyes as he pronounced his magnificent eulogium on the murdered Regent. The pulpit is a very fine piece of carving by John Rhind.

In the Preston Aisle is Her Majesty's pew, and on the wall hangs a bronze medallion of Dean Stanley. The King's Pillar was erected in 1460 in honour of the young King, James III.

The Montrose Aisle contains a monument erected by the Clan Graham to the memory of the great Marquis of Montrose. The design is seventeenth century Renaissance style, and shows a sarcophagus with black marble bier, having on it the recumbent figure of the great Marquis in white Carrara marble. On the night before his execution he scratched on the glass window of his prison with his diamond ring these words :—

> "Scatter my ashes, strew them in the air,
> Lord since Thou knowest where all these atoms are,
> I'm hopeful Thou'lt recover once my dust,
> And confident Thou'lt raise me with the just."

He was executed at Edinburgh in 1650. His head was stuck on the spike on the top of the Tolbooth (which stood just outside the Cathedral door), and his limbs were sent one each to Glasgow, Perth, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, and were exposed for eleven years, till in 1661 they were collected and buried here.

> "For truth and right, 'gainst treason's might, this hand hath always striven,
> And ye raise it up for a witness still, in the eye of earth and heaven.
> Then nail my head on yonder tower—give every town a limb—
> And God, who made, shall gather them: I go from you to Him!"
>
> *"Execution of Montrose."—Aytoun.*

In this aisle is a tablet to Walter Chepman, the Scottish Caxton, who introduced printing into Scotland in 1507. One of the ancient chapels has been altered into a memorial to Dr William Chambers, who restored the Cathedral. There are some magnificent stained glass memorial windows and also a large collection of old regimental colours of different Scottish regiments which have been honourably borne in battle.

A most remarkable event took place in the Cathedral on Sunday, 23rd July 1637. Charles I. had imperiously ordered

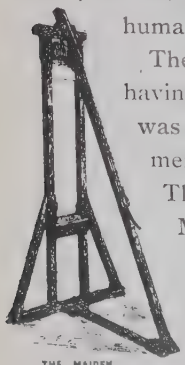
JENNY GEDDES' STOOL

the English service book to be read in every parish church in Scotland, and as Dean Hannay gave out the collect for the day, a kail-wife named Jenny Geddes flung her stool at his head, with the result that a riot ensued. Tablets have been erected to Jenny Geddes and to Dean Hannay, which bear the following inscriptions:—

CONSTANT · ORAL · TRADITION · AFFIRMS · THAT · NEAR · THIS SPOT · A · BRAVE · SCOTCH · WOMAN · JANET · GEDDES · ON THE · 23RD · JULY · 1637 · STRUCK · THE · FIRST · BLOW · IN · THE GREAT · STRUGGLE · FOR · FREEDOM · OF · CONSCIENCE WHICH · AFTER · A · CONFLICT · OF · HALF · A · CENTURY ENDED · IN · THE · ESTABLISHMENT · OF · CIVIL · AND RELIGIOUS · LIBERTY.

TO · JAMES · HANNAY · D.D. · DEAN · OF · THIS · CATHEDRAL 1634-1639 · HE · WAS · THE · FIRST · AND · THE · LAST · WHO READ · THE · SERVICE · BOOK · IN · THIS · CHURCH · THIS MEMORIAL · IS · ERECTED · IN · HAPPIER · TIMES · BY · HIS DESCENDANT.

We certainly do live in happier times, so far as civil and religious liberty are concerned; but it is well that we should remember to whom we owe these blessings, and also that we should strive during our lives to do something—however little—not only for those around us whom we love, but also for those who are to follow us in the unending procession of life, for the good of our country, for the elevation of the human race, and to the glory of God.


THE MAIDEN

The Market Cross is of a very ancient date, having existed prior to the sixteenth century; it was rebuilt in 1617. It was the place of punishment and execution, and here stood the pillory. The Marquis of Argyll was beheaded by "the Maiden," and scolding wives had their mouths gagged by the "branks." Public proclamations were made from it, but this cross was demolished in 1756.

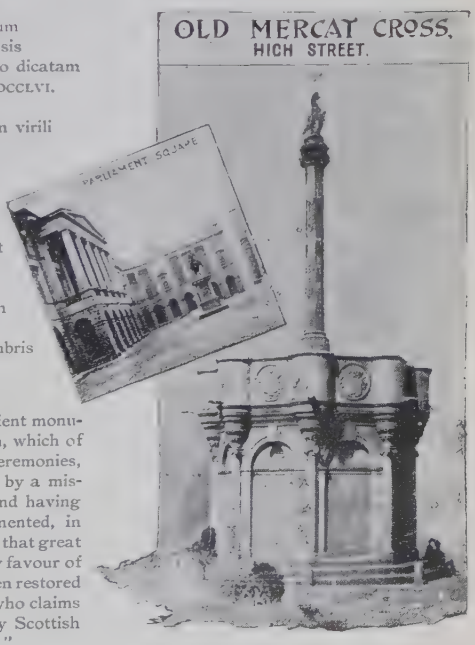
THE BRANKS

"Dun Edin's Cross, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon;
But now is razed that monument,
Whence royal edict rang,
And voice of Scotland's law was sent
In glorious trumpet clang.
Oh! be his tomb as lead to lead,
Upon its dull destroyer's head!
A minstrel's malison is said."

Scott's "Marmion."

The site of this ancient mercat cross is marked by the stones of the "causey" being arranged so as to show the area and place occupied by it, which is a few yards to the east of the present site. The pillar of the ancient cross, broken and patched, has been built into a splendid new base erected by William Ewart Gladstone, who wrote the following inscription which appears on it:—

DEO GRATIAS.
Vetustum Monumentum
Crucem Burgi Edinensis
Publicis muneribus ab antiquo dicatam
Ictu malé ominato A.S. MDCCLVI.
Funditus eversam
Carmine tam eximio quam virili
A summo homine
Gualtero Scott
Et vindicatam et defletam
Proesulibus Municipii
faventibus
Redintegrandam curavit
Gul. E. Gladstone
Stirpe oriundus
Per utramque lineam
Penitus Scoticâ.
A.S. MDCCCLXXXV. Die Novembris
xxiii.



Translation.

"THANKS TO GOD, This ancient monument, the Cross of Edinburgh, which of old was set apart for public ceremonies, having been utterly destroyed by a misguided hand A.D. MDCCLVI., and having been avenged as well as lamented, in song alike noble and manful, by that great man Walter Scott, has now, by favour of the Magistrates of the City, been restored by William Ewart Gladstone, who claims through both parents a purely Scottish descent. *23rd November 1885.*"

The National Parliament of Scotland was held in the Old Tolbooth until the year 1639, when Parliament House was erected. The site on which it stands was originally the graveyard belonging to the Parish Church of St. Giles, which stretched from the south side of the church to the Cowgate, a distance of about 100 yards. The Scottish Parliament met in this building until the Union in 1707. It is now used for Law Courts. The Great Hall, which is about 120 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 60 ft. in height, has

Great Hall, Parliament House, south end.

a most magnificent pendant roof of dark carved oak, formed with tie-and-hammer beams with cross braces, and somewhat similar to that in Westminster Hall. The scene when the Court is sitting is one of the most characteristic in Scotland. Advocates and their clients pace up and down continuously. Here walked Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson. A handsome stained glass window adorns the south end. It was placed there in 1868 at a cost of £2000, and represents the inauguration of the College of Justice, or

Supreme Court of Scotland, by King James V. in 1532. The four side windows are filled in with the armorial bearings and crests of various judges and legal men. There are some very fine portraits by Sir Henry Raeburn, Edinburgh's great painter, and by Sir Daniel Macnee. The statues are also fine, notably that of Henry, first Viscount Melville, by Chantrey, and Lord President Forbes of Culloden by Roubiliac. There is a beautiful carved fireplace in the Hall. Beneath the Great Hall are the rooms where the Privy Council met

Great Hall, Parliament House, north end.

and condemned many Covenanters to be executed. It was the torture chamber, where barbarous punishments were of daily occurrence. Thumbscrews were used as instruments of torture to force the Covenanters to abjure their religion, but with no avail, for these Scotchmen, devout and full of heroism, feared neither torture nor death. The Advocates' Library is situated in the building. It has the privilege of receiving a free copy of every book published, and contains upwards

THUMBSCREWS

of 300,000 volumes and many historical manuscripts, notably the MSS. of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley" and the Confession of Faith signed by King James VI.

The City Chambers are in the Royal Exchange, opposite the Market Cross. There is a very interesting Town Museum there, which contains a collection of pictures and articles of historic value. The house where Queen Mary passed her last night in Edinburgh stood at the entrance to the Royal Exchange, and is marked by a tablet with the following inscription :—

M. 1567 R.

On this site stood the mansion of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Provost of the City of Edinburgh, 1566-7; in which mansion Mary, Queen of Scotland, after her surrender to the Confederate Lords at Carberry Hill, spent her last night in Edinburgh, 15th June 1567. On the following evening she was conveyed to Holyrood and thereafter to Lochleven Castle as a State Prisoner.

This tablet was erected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh. March 1894.

Opposite the entrance to the Royal Exchange stood the ancient pillory, quite close to the old market cross. Bankrupts were placed in the pillory, and sometimes criminals had their ears cut off and nailed to the gallows. The city guard-house stood near the market cross, and the street all round this quarter was filled with stalls for goods; and quite near by, on the south side of Parliament Square, John Kay, a barber, had his little shop. He had a great talent for drawing, chiefly caricatures. These he exhibited in his shop window, and very often when people took offence at him he had to bear their abuse. His shop was destroyed in the great fire November 1824, but he left some 361 original drawings of Edinburgh scenes and characters, which have been printed as Kay's Portraits. These drawings are of the greatest historic value, as they give an accurate picture of the dresses and manners of his times. He was born 1742, and died 1826.

It is now nearly four hundred years since the Town Guard of Edinburgh was first established, and it consisted originally of 24 men. The guard-house was situated near the market cross. There was an almost entire absence of serious crime, as we understand it, although street fights, in which lives

John Dhu (Kay's Portraits).

were lost, were frequent occurrences. There was no criminal class such as exists now in all large cities. The Town Guard, a band of civil militia or armed police, existed from 1512 till 1817.

John Dhu, or Shon Dow, was the most renowned of the civic guardsmen, about 1780. He was a Highlander by birth, and had been a soldier in his youth, and fought with his regiment the 42nd, or famous Black Watch, also called the "Royal Highlanders," when he displayed great gallantry at the battle of Ticonderoga, 26th July 1759. He was a man of robust and rough appearance, and kept the mobs in awe. Sir Walter Scott spoke of him as one of the fiercest looking

Costumes in 1790 (Kay's Portraits).

fellows he ever saw. During a street riot he killed the ringleader with one blow of his Lochaber axe. He is spoken of, however, as being a very kind-hearted man, exceedingly gentle and affectionate to his wife, and unless he was provoked, very lenient with offenders. It is recorded that often after detaining a young delinquent in the guard-house for a few hours, he would open the door and push him out with a gentle slap and a word of admonition. The old guard-house was taken down in 1785, and the corps occupied one of the shops of the Tolbooth, facing the Luckenbooths. There was a standing feud between the guard and the youths of the City, who called the guard the "toon rats" or "rattens." Poor Ferguson, the Edinburgh poet, knew them well, as is evident from his poem "The Daft Days," where he says:—"Be thou prepared to hedge us frae that Black Banditti, the City guard." Ferguson was born in the Cap and Feather Close, very near the old guard-house. The ancient City guard was disbanded in 1817, and the magistrates granted a sinecure guardianship of the Parliament Close to old John Kennedy, the last guardsman. The City now has about 600 policemen, who have taken the place of the old guardsmen. No finer body of men is to be found anywhere than the Edinburgh police. They are selected for their splendid physique and strength; their average height is just about six feet, and the only weapon they carry is a wooden baton, which is rarely used.

The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers were embodied in 1794. Their uniform consisted of a blue coat, with a red cape and cuffs, white lining turned up in the skirt, two gold epaulets and a button bearing the name of the corps and the arms of the City, white cassimere vest and breeches and white cotton stockings, short gaiters of black cloth, a round hat with two black feathers and one white, and black cross-belts. The patriotic example shown by Edinburgh spread throughout Scotland. The portrait is that of Councillor Archibald Gilchrist, who was said to be a remarkably handsome man, and of a very social disposition. These Volunteer corps were instituted to protect Scotland from foreign invasion. It was regarding them that Burns wrote his well-known song, "The Dumfries Volunteers":—

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, 1794 (Kay's Portraits).

"Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?
Then let the loons beware, Sir!
There's wooden walls upon our seas,
And volunteers on shore, Sir.
The Nith shall run to Corsincon,
And Criffel sink in Solway,
Ere we permit a foreign foe
On British ground to rally!

O let us not like snarling tykes
In wrangling be divided;
Till, slap! come in an unco loon
And wi' a rung decide it.
Be Britain still to Britain true,
Amang oursels united;
For never but by British hands
Maun British wrangs be righted!"

No more soul-stirring song was ever written, and all over Scotland corps were formed. In 1803 there was a fresh outburst of loyalty in Scotland when the Emperor Napoleon threatened to invade Britain. There are now six regiments of Volunteers in Edinburgh, all splendidly armed and equipped.

Sedan Chairmen in Parliament Square, 1790 (Kay's Portraits).

In the olden times people walked or rode on horseback when they had to go a journey, but in the year 1580 coaches drawn by horses were first introduced into Britain. The first coach which came into Scotland was in the year 1598. In 1610 a stage coach —twopence sterling for each passenger— ran between Edinburgh and Leith. Hackney coaches were first introduced into Edinburgh in 1673. Sedan chairs were introduced into Britain by the Duke of Buckingham in 1619, and they found great favour in Edinburgh. They were especially adapted for this City, as the streets were very steep and badly made, and the closes were narrow. In 1778 there were 188 hackney chairs in Edinburgh plying for hire, besides about 50 private ones. In those days snuffing was a universal habit, and the chairmen often had a "social pinch." The Edinburgh chairmen, who were mostly Highlanders, had a society, instituted 1740, and some of them were men of considerable means. A signboard bearing the following inscription hung at the top of Allan's Close, High Street, about 1790 :—

DONALD MACLEOD
CHAIRMAN MESSAGES RUN DOWN
THIS CLOSE AT FOUR PENCE
A MILE AND A HURLEY KEPT.

The earliest form of chimney-sweeping was the barbarous system of "climbing boys," that is, having little boys to go into chimneys and sweep them. The houses are exceedingly high, some being ten and even twelve storeys and over 100 feet in height, which made chimney-sweeping both difficult and dangerous. It appears that some two hundred years ago there was only one chimney-sweep in Edinburgh, who lived in the West Port. Twelve men were appointed by the Town Council as chimney-sweepers for the City, and they were called tron-men because they were stationed at the trone or public beam for weighing, which stood in front of the Tron Church. The trone was used as a pillory for punishments, which took the form of hanging, scourging, nailing of ears, and boring of tongues. These tron-men had a small apartment at the east-end of the City guard-house, and kept watch at night in rotation, as firemen. They had a uniform consisting of a flat bonnet, a peculiarly-shaped coat, knee breeches with buckles, and an apron; and carried a ladder, besom, coil of rope, and iron ball. The tron-men were dispersed in 1811, and now the City has a regular fire brigade. The illustration shows the ancient method of street lighting by oil cruisies, and on the wall are advertisements of a lottery office and a gold mine.

City Tron-men or Chimney-Sweepers, 1790 (Kay's Portraits).

Edinburgh Fish Woman, 1790
(Kay's Portraits).

The Edinburgh fish wives are quite an institution. They hail either from Newhaven or Fisherrow. In olden times several men owned a boat amongst them, and their wives and daughters carried the fish to Edinburgh for sale. Each woman had her regular customers. These women are noted for their graceful figures and good looks. They are the very picture of robust and vigorous health, and splendid at making a bargain with their customers. They are invariably neat and clean, and their picturesque dress is very striking. In the evening they sell oysters in the season, and their peculiar cry, "Wha'll o' caller ou'," and the musical refrain, "Caller ou', caller ou'," is well known through the streets of Edinburgh. The fish wives now are much the same as when Kay sketched them one hundred years ago—hardworking, clean, thrifty women. They are exceedingly strong, and frequently carry loads of fish exceeding 200 lbs. in weight. During the Fisheries Exhibition at London several years ago, some Newhaven fish wives were taken there to sell oysters, and they were a source of great attraction. The Queen invited them to Windsor Castle, and one fish wife said to the Princess Beatrice, "Hoo's yer mither the day, mem?" (How is your mother to-day, madam?) The Princess laughingly answered that Her Majesty was very well.

The sole supply of water to Edinburgh in the olden times was from the public wells, which still exist in the High Street. These were supplied from springs at Comiston, near the foot of the Pentlands, the water being brought in wooden pipes, a specimen of which may be seen in the Museum of the City in the Municipal Buildings. These wooden pipes were replaced by lead ones, and later by iron. All the water had to be carried from the well in "stoups;" which were part of the house furnishings provided by the bridegroom. The water caddies were a body of men mostly old soldiers and nearly all Highlandmen. They carried the water in casks on their back at the rate of a halfpenny per journey, and they had a right of precedence at the wells. Fines were imposed by the Magistrates for flyting and scolding at the wells, and lively scenes were of daily occurrence. The wells were the centres of gossip in the city. When the ten o'clock drum beat it was the signal for windows to be thrown open, and the dirty water and refuse which had accumulated during the day was thrown over the windows of the houses into the streets.

Roderick M'Donald,
the last of the Water Caddies, 1835.

All chieftains and noblemen in the Highlands of Scotland have pipers, who attend and play on great occasions. Archibald M'Arthur, whom Kay sketched in 1810, was very celebrated for his skill in bagpipe music. He was piper to the late Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart Seton, Bart., of Staffa. M'Arthur died in 1834.

Highlanders frequently wore a costume called the belted plaid, which also formed their kilt. This was made of one piece of tartan plaid, gathered into pleats and belted around the waist, the ends being tucked under and over the waist belt; the dependent part behind pulled up and brooched.

"The Highlandmen, frae hill and glen, in martial hue, wi' bonnets blue,
Wi' belted plaids, and burnished blades, are comin' late and early."

In battle the belted plaid was taken off and carried on the left arm, so as to form a shield; the broadsword being held in the right hand. In olden times it was mostly hand-to-hand fighting, and in the attack the belted plaid was often waved and thrown at an adversary, so as to envelop him.

Highland Piper, 1810 (Kay's Portraits).

"We'll go, we'll go, and meet the foe,
And fling the plaid, and swing the blade."

At night the Highlanders took off the belted plaid, and it formed a blanket to sleep in. The folds of the belted plaid were utilised for carrying provisions during the march. Their chief food in war time was oatmeal cakes.

Ordinary Highland Dress, 1600-1650.

The illustration of ordinary Highland dress is the belted plaid as worn by Mr Theodore Napier, who is well-known as an enthusiastic admirer of everything pertaining to Scotland in the olden times. He may frequently be seen walking along Princes Street in this dress.

The illustration of full Highland dress, which is also the belted plaid, is from a painting of Mr Napier, taken 1898, and the costume represents that of a Highland Chief, or nobleman of rank, of the period of Charles I. and Montrose, 1600-1650. The bonnet is azure blue, with a tabbed crimson border, and is adorned with the white cockade, to show that the wearer of it is a Jacobite and supporter of the Royal House of Stuart. Above all waves a Highland eagle's plume, at the base of which is a small ostrich feather. The doublet is of azure blue cloth like the bonnet, and slashed on crimson silk in several places on each arm, with crimson velvet military

cuffs ornamented with silver cord and buttons. It is richly embroidered and passmented in crimson silk and gold thread in front in peculiar Celtic design. The large silver buttons on the front of doublet are hand engraved in Celtic fashion. The brooch worn is an exact reproduction of the famous Brooch of Lorn. The tartan consists of red and green sets, crossed by double white stripes in the centre of the green sets, and double crimson lines through the red sets. The short hose match the tartan, and have their upper borders notched in Vandyke style, being gartered by ruby red velvet garters, with spiral Celtic design in silver lace worked on them, and buckled with silver Celtic clasp. The brogues are dress ones of the same period, of coloured leather, with notched fraochans and white rosettes buckled with silver and amethyst pebbles. The sporran is made of young Scotch sealskin mounted in silver, and engraved in Celtic design and enamelled. The gloves are gauntlets of reindeer skin, embroidered with coloured silk, having the wearer's arms surrounded by the Scotch thistle, white Stuart rose, and oak leaves. The collar and cuffs are of hand-worked lace. The claymore held in the hand is one of the oldest type of Scottish basket-hilted weapons, and dates back earlier than the Restoration. It is a genuine Andrea Ferrara, with the running wolf design on blade, and it has many dints, showing it to have done much service. The waist-belt is studded with engraved silver knobs, and buckled by a silver clasp. In it is thrust a steel flintlock Highland pistol, with ram's horn butt, which is engraved and inlaid with silver in Celtic design. The dirk fastened to the right side has a velvet sheath and Celtic silver mounts. The powder horn on left side is beautifully engraved. The hunting horn suspended by a silver chain is a fine Celtic mounted tooting horn. The Highland targe resting against a rock is remarkable for the long spike in the centre of boss.

Full Highland Dress, 1600-1650.

The Tron Church was erected in 1637, and a very characteristic scene takes place there every New Year's eve. Many thousands of people gather from all parts of the city, watching the clock till the midnight hour strikes. This is the signal for tremendous cheering, shaking of hands, drinking of healths, and general rejoicing at the advent of the New Year. The scene is made brilliant by illuminations. The crowd quickly disperses, and each goes "first-footing" —a very old Scotch custom.

Allan Ramsay's House, which stood in High Street near the North Bridge, was pulled down in 1898. A little below stands the "Heave awa'" House, which occupies the site of a house which stood at the head of Bailie Fyfe's close. It was a very high stately building of stone, and had stood for 250 years, until at midnight on 24th November 1861 it collapsed without any warning, and buried thirty-five persons in the ruins. While the killed and wounded were being dug out, the voice of a boy was heard faintly crying, "Heave awa', chaps, I'm no deid yet." The little fellow was lying beneath a great oak beam, and was rescued. A medallion and inscription on the building have been placed to mark the event. The boy lived to be a man, and died in 1898.

Allan Ramsay's House, High Street. Demolished 1898.

On the north side of the High Street, near where the Nether Bow Port —the eastern entrance gate to the City— stood, is situated John Knox's House, where the great Scottish Reformer

lived during his ministry, and also where he died. It is probably the most ancient specimen of a dwelling-house in Edinburgh, and contains many interesting relics. It belongs to the Free Church of Scotland, who erected a Memorial Church next to the house some fifty years ago. There are some carvings on the outside of Knox's house, and a motto:—

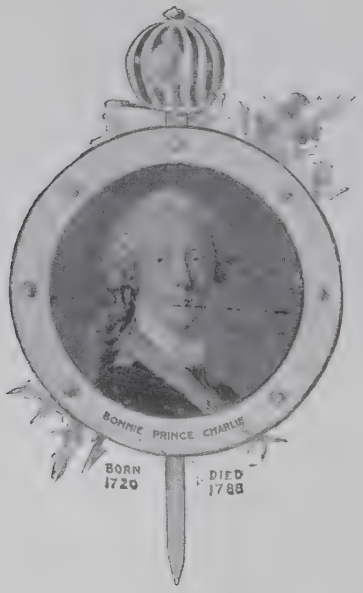
Lofe God abone al and yi nichtbour as yi self.

An excellent book about John Knox and his house has been written by Charles John Guthrie, Q.C., advocate, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Guthrie, founder of the Ragged Schools.

John Knox's House stood just within the Flodden Wall, and a few yards further down was the Nether Bow Port, or entrance gate. Beyond the gate, the street which stretches to Holyrood Palace is called the Canongate, and there was situated the Burgh of the Canongate, which was separate from the City. The Nether Bow was demolished about the end of the eighteenth century. There are some interesting old houses and closes situated here; those most worth seeing are Moray House, the Canongate Tolbooth, and White Horse Close. Moray House is now used as the Free Church Normal School, but it formerly belonged to the Earls of Moray, and in 1648 Cromwell

resided in it. The Canongate Tolbooth dates back some three hundred years, and was used as a prison. The arms of the burgh—a stag's head and cross—date from 1688. In the cemetery behind the Canongate Church are buried some notable men. Burns erected there a monument to the poet Ferguson; and Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," lies there. The White Horse Close is well worth a visit; there Prince Charlie and his officers met in a hotel, as described in Scott's "Waverley," and the mail coach for

London started from it. Prince Charles Edward Stuart, known variously as the "Young Pretender," the "Young Chevalier," and "Bonnie Prince Charlie," was born at Rome on 31st December 1720. He was a soldier, and saw active service abroad. He landed in Scotland, and raised his father's standard in Glenfinnan on 19th August 1745. The clansmen rallied round him, and he entered Edinburgh on the 17th September, and held his Court at Holyrood. He was shortly afterwards defeated, and led a romantic wandering life in the Western Highlands; but he escaped from Scotland, and died at Rome in 1788.



CHAPTER III.

Holyrood and Queen's Park.

The Abbey of Holyrood was founded by King David I. in 1128, and it received rich gifts from his descendants. King James IV. built the Royal Palace of Holyrood adjacent to the Abbey, and it was added to by his successors. It was destroyed by fire in 1544, and suffered severely at the close of the Civil War, a large portion being again burned. Queen Mary resided in it, and many stirring events took place while she was there. Her son, James VI., also held his court in the Palace, and Charles I. was crowned in the Chapel Royal in 1633. Cromwell quartered some of his troops in the Palace in 1650, and they set fire to it. Charles II. rebuilt it about 1679, and in 1745 Prince Charlie held his court there. In 1822 King George IV. visited Scotland and resided in the Palace, and in September 1842 Queen Victoria and her Consort also resided there. Our beloved Queen has frequently visited the Palace on the way to her lovely Highland home at Balmoral.

The greatest interest will, however, always be with Queen Mary and her association with Holyrood. She was born at Linlithgow Palace in 1542, and was a woman of surpassing beauty; indeed, she was the most lovely woman of her time. When she desired a change from Holyrood she frequently lived at Craigmillar Castle, which is situated a few miles distant.

The chief sights of historic interest within the Palace are the Picture Gallery, Lord Darnley's Rooms, Queen Mary's Apartments, and the Chapel Royal.

The Picture Gallery, which is 150 feet long, is hung round with imaginary portraits of one hundred reputed kings of Scotland, from the time of Fergus I. to the Stuart Dynasty. These were painted by De Witt, a Flemish artist. In this room Bonnie Prince Charlie gave the celebrated ball in 1745, which is described in "Waverley," when the bold Fergus M'Ivor, the beautiful, noble-hearted Flora, and the gentle Rose Bradwardine were entertained by him. In this room are held the elections of the Scottish Representative Peers, and the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds his levees here in the month of May. He also gives several State dinners, and holds a garden party in the grounds surrounding the Palace. Lord Darnley's rooms contain some splendid pieces of tapestry.

Queen Mary's apartments are probably the

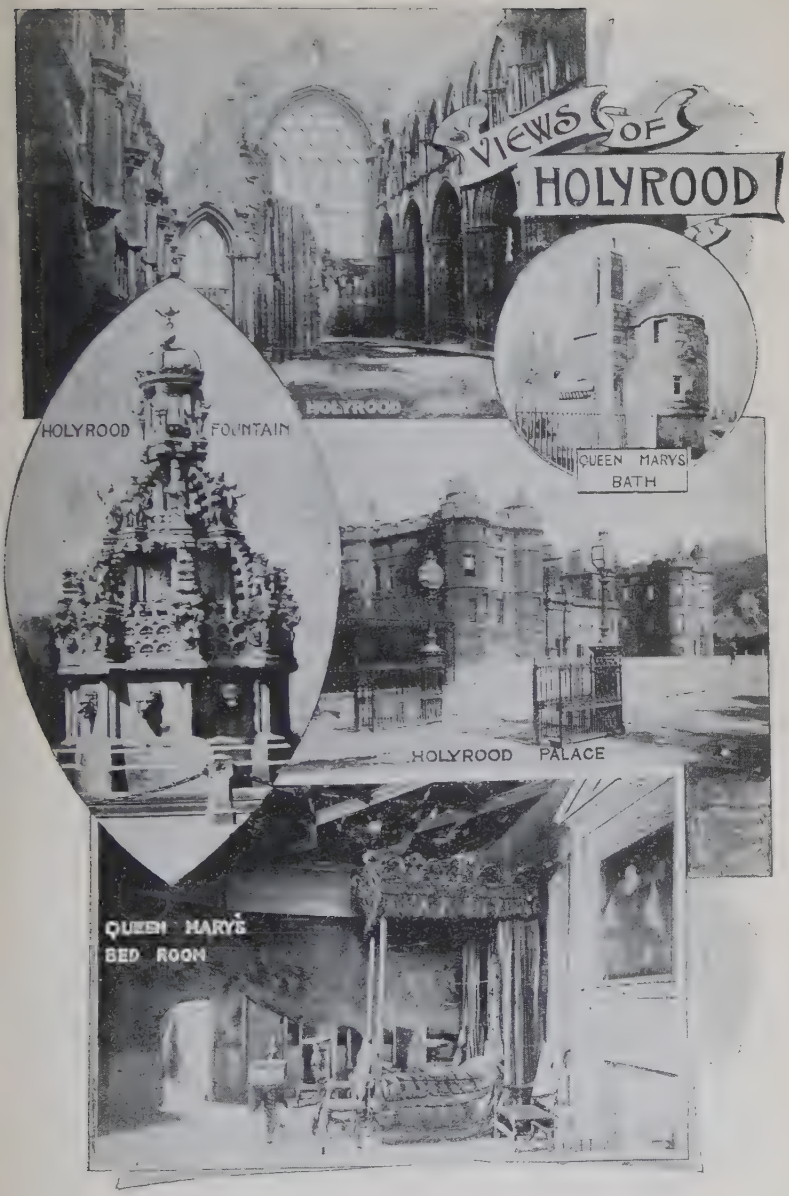
HOLYROOD PALACE

suite of rooms which are of most historic interest in Europe. The Audience Chamber is hung with ancient tapestry, and contains the bed of Charles I. Prince Charlie slept in this bed in the '45, and in this room John Knox had his stormy interviews with Queen Mary.

Many historical and romantic associations are connected with Queen Mary's bedroom, which make it undoubtedly the most interesting apartment in Scotland. The room still stands as it was when she occupied it. The ceiling is divided into panelled compartments richly adorned with the emblems and initials of Scottish Sovereigns, and the walls are hung with the most gorgeous tapestry, illustrative of the mythological story of the Fall of Phæton, who, according to the Grecian poetical fancy, lost his life in rashly daring to drive the chariot of his father the god of the sun. The bed is richly hung with crimson damask, having green silk fringes and tassels, but these hangings are now fast decaying and crumbling away. Half concealed behind the tapestry is the small door leading to Queen Mary's secret stair, which is entered from the east side of James V.'s tower, and leads from a turret-room to Queen Mary's apartments. She used this stair daily when going to and from prayers in the Abbey, and it was by this secret stair in the year 1566 that the assassins of Riccio entered the Royal apartments. The Italian, Riccio or Rizzio, was secretary to the Queen, and as he was an accomplished musician, he often played to her.

> "She thought of all her blighted hopes—the dreams of youth's brief day,
> And summoned Rizzio with his lute, and bade the minstrel play
> The songs she loved in early years—the songs of gay Navarre,
> The songs perchance that erst were sung by gallant Chatelar."

The Scottish nobles became jealous of this Italian, and he was assassinated one evening in the presence of Queen Mary. His body was dragged out of the room, and the stains of blood on the floor are still pointed out.


VIEWS OF
HOLYROOD
HOLYROOD
QUEEN MARYS
BATH
HOLYROOD FOUNTAIN
HOLYROOD PALACE
QUEEN MARYS
BED ROOM

Lord High Commissioner leaving Holyrood to open General Assembly of Church of Scotland, May 1898.

A Garden Party at Holyrood Palace, May 1897.

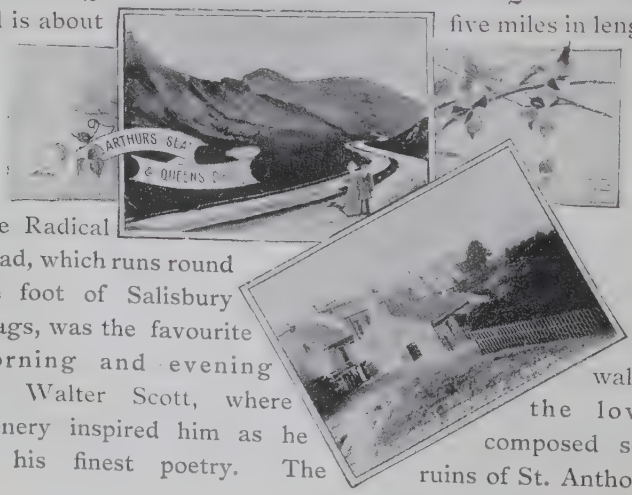
The Chapel Royal is the sole remaining part of Holyrood Abbey. It is now in ruins, but many historic events occurred there. Queen Mary was married there in 1565 to Henry, Lord Darnley. The Royal Stuart Vault has recently been restored by Queen Victoria. This Royal Vault was constructed in the sixteenth century, and there were placed the remains of Royalty, but in 1688 the mob scattered the bones about the Abbey, where they lay exposed for a century. Robert Chambers records that in the beginning of the present century a beldame cicerone would describe the bones in this style:—

"King Jamie's shouther, and nearly the hale o' the Countess o' Roxburgh, and baith Lord Darnley's thie banes, wi' a gude bit o' the Yerl o' Buchan's back." They were ultimately placed in the Vault, and they have now been properly entombed by Queen Victoria, who has placed the following inscription on the door:—

> This vault of the Scottish Kings contains the remains of David II.; of James II. and his Queen, Mary of Gueldres; of Arthur, third son of James IV.; of James V., his Queen, Magdalene, and second son, Arthur, Duke of Albany; and of Henry, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots.
>
> Their resting-place was desecrated in the year 1688; but in September 1898 these mortal remains of her Stewart ancestors were reverently collected and entombed by command of Queen Victoria.

Queen Mary's Dial is in the Garden, and Queen Mary's Bath stands near the Palace. She is said to have gone there every day and bathed in white wine. The Abbey Sanctuary was formerly a place of safety from arrest, resorted to by debtors. The Holyrood Fountain was erected by the late Prince Consort, and has some exquisite carving.

One of the most delightful drives about Edinburgh is round the Queen's Drive, which encircles the Queen's Park, and is about five miles in length.



The Radical Road, which runs round the foot of Salisbury Crags, was the favourite morning and evening walk of Sir Walter Scott, where the lovely scenery inspired him as he composed some of his finest poetry. The ruins of St. Anthony's

Chapel are perched on a rock above St. Margaret's Loch. This chapel is over five hundred years old. It was a Gothic structure, with a square tower some 40 feet in height. In olden times a light was placed there to guide mariners coming up the Forth at night. The Hermitage, which stands near the chapel, gave shelter to a hermit, and near by is St. Anthony's Well, mentioned in the old Scottish ballad :—

> "St. Anthony's well shall be my drink,
> Since my true love's forsaken me."

The Hunter's Bog, where the rifle ranges are, leads to Arthur's Seat, which is 820 feet high, and is easily accessible. From some points of view this hill greatly resembles a lion crouching. The view from the top is magnificent. St. Margaret's Loch lies beneath St. Anthony's Chapel, and St. Margaret's Well stands near, where the water flows continuously from the rock, and is delightfully clear. The parade ground, on which military manœuvres are held, lies behind Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty Queen Victoria held reviews of the Scottish Volunteers here in 1860, and again in 1881. At the latter there were over 40,000 Scottish Volunteers present, the largest muster in Scotland since 1513, when King James IV. gathered his

army of 100,000 fighting men on the Borough Moor before the battle of Flodden. The day of the review in 1881 will long be remembered for the deluge of rain which poured down during the Queen's inspection of the troops. Muschat's Cairn lies north-east of St. Margaret's Loch, and marks the spot where a murder took place in 1720. Readers of Sir Walter Scott will remember Muschat's Cairn being mentioned in the "Heart of Midlothian" as the trysting-place of Jeanie Deans and Geordie Robertson. Dunsappie Loch lies close by the Queen's Drive, as also do Duddingston Loch and Church. Sir Walter Scott wrote the "Heart of Midlothian" in the manse of Duddingston, and he was one of the elders in the church. The "louping-on-stone" stands at the church gate, and the "jougs," which were used to chain offenders, may be seen fastened to the wall. The loch is used greatly for skating in winter, and Prince Charlie lived in the village. Craigmillar Castle, a favourite residence of Queen Mary, lies near to Duddingston. Sampson's Ribs, the Echoing Rock, and the Wells o' Weary, all lie near the Queen's Drive; as also does Jeanie Deans' Cottage, which is situated in the St. Leonards district.

Royal Scottish Arms, period of Queen Mary.

CHAPTER IV.

The Old Town.

The chief sights in the Old Town are Greyfriars Churchyard, Martyr's Monument, Grassmarket, Chambers Street, University and Museum, new University Buildings, M'Ewan Hall, Royal Infirmary, and Free Library.

Near the gate of Greyfriars Church stands the Monument to "Greyfriars Bobby," which bears the following inscription:

GREYFRIARS BOBBY, from the life just before his death.

A TRIBUTE to the affectionate fidelity of GREYFRIARS BOBBY.
In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars Churchyard, and lingered near the spot until his death in 1872.
Erected by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, 1872.

"Bobby" was a great favourite with the shopkeepers around, who fed him daily. He would often trot as far as the High Street, where a kind-hearted shopwoman gave him food. He never stayed long, but ran back to his master's grave, which he always refused to leave except to go for his food. In the winter he lay under a flat tombstone for shelter, and he was found dead on his master's grave one morning, after having waited patiently for fourteen long years -surely a remarkable instance of animal fidelity.

Greyfriars Churchyard was originally the Garden of the Franciscan Monastery, which stood on the north side, near the Grassmarket. In 1566 when the Churchyard of St. Giles Cathedral became overcrowded, the Greyfriars Garden was turned into a graveyard, and here are buried most of the notable citizens of Edinburgh, who died during the succeeding two hundred years.

In the old Greyfriars Church the Rev. Alexander Henderson preached that memorable sermon, 1st March 1638, after which the Solemn League and Covenant was laid on the flat tombstone of Boswell of Auchinleck in the GreyfriarsChurchyard, and signed amidst tears, prayers, and aspirations too deep for words by the Covenanters, many signing with their blood instead of ink. "This will we do in the sight of God."

The Covenanters' Prison stands behind the Church, and here, June 1679, about twelve hundred Covenanters taken at Bothwell Bridge were confined for five months, unhoused and almost unfed. Hundreds of them died of hunger or were wantonly shot, and only a few survived.

In the north-east corner of the Churchyard stands the Martyr's Monument.

INSCRIPTION ON THE MARTYRS' MONUMENT.

Halt, passenger, take heed, what do you see—
This tomb doth show for what some men did die;
Here lies interr'd the dust of those who stood
'Gainst perjury, resisting unto blood;
Adhering to the covenants and laws
Establishing the same; which was the cause
Their lives were sacrific'd unto the lust
Of Prelatists abjur'd: though here their dust
Lies mixt with murderers and other crew,
Whom justice justly did to death pursue.
But as for them no cause was to be found
Worthy of death; but only they were found
Constant and steadfast, zealous, witnessing
For the prerogatives of Christ their King;
Which truths were seal'd by famous Guthrie's head,
And all along to Mr Renwick's blood:
They did endure the wrath of enemies:
Reproaches, torments, deaths, and injuries.
But yet they're those who from such troubles came,
And now triumph in glory with the Lamb.

From May 27, 1661, that the most noble Marquis of Argyle was beheaded, to the 17th February, 1688, that Mr James Renwick suffered, were one way or other murdered and destroyed for the same cause about eighteen thousand, of whom were executed at Edinburgh about an hundred of noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others, noble martyrs for Jesus Christ. The most of them lies here.

Rev. vi. 9.—'And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held:'

10.—'And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth.'

11.—'And white robes were given to every one of them; and it was said unto them that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow-servants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.'

Rev. vii. 14.—'These are they which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.'

Rev. ii. 10.—'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'

The above monument was first erected by James Currie, merchant, Pentland, and others in 1706; renewed in 1771.

Yes, though the sceptic's tongue deride
Those martyrs who for conscience died—
Though modern history blight their fame,
And sneering courtiers hoot the name
Of men who dared above be free
Amidst a nation's slavery;—
Yet long for them the poet's lyre
Shall wake its notes of heavenly fire,
Their names shall nerve the patriot's hand
Upraised to save a sinking land.
And piety shall learn to burn
With holier transports o'er their urn. *James Graham.*

Before the Restoration in 1660 the place of execution was the market cross in the High Street, but from that time down to 1784 the Gallows stood at the east end of the Grassmarket, where its site is still marked. Here, from 1661 till 1688, hundreds of Covenanters "glorified God in the Grassmarket." Spikes stood near the Gallows on which their heads were exposed. Those of gentle blood, such as Argyll, Montrose, and Guthrie, were beheaded by the "Maiden" at the market cross. It is recorded that James Guthrie, the martyr, had his head exposed on the Nether Bow, and his little boy used to watch it.

SITE OF GALLOWS GRASS MARKET

"They have set his head on the Nether Bow,
To scorch in the summer air;
And months go by, and the winter's snow
Falls white on his thin grey hair.

There sitteth a child by the Nether Bow,
In the light of the summer's sky;
And he steals there yet in the winter's snow,
But he shuns the passers-by.

A child in whom childhood's life is dead,
Its sweet life marred and dim;
And he gazes up at that awful head
As though it held speech with him.

But ever he meekly went his way,
As the stars came o'er the place;
And his mother wept as she heard him say
'I have seen my father's face.'"

These were the days when brave men and women sailed from Britain across the Atlantic to follow the Pilgrim Fathers, who had landed at Plymouth Rock, 25th December 1620. They had suffered persecution for conscience sake, and they sought a land where they might have freedom to worship the God of their fathers. These self-exiled men, who feared God alone, founded that mighty Republic of the West, which to-day is in the vanguard of progress. Freedom to worship God is the secret of America's greatness.

Mr Andrew Carnegie, a noble-hearted and generous American millionaire, has spent a sum of over £500,000 sterling in founding Free Libraries in this country and in America. He built the Edinburgh Free Library at a cost of £50,000, and it is now the handsomest public library in Great Britain. It was opened in 1890, and up till 1898 over six millions of books have been issued. Last year there were about 35,000 readers who borrowed 700,000 volumes. The

Library contains 110,000 volumes, and there are splendid reading and reference rooms. Mr Hew Morrison is the librarian. There are branch libraries at Portobello and at Fountainbridge, where the new Nelson Hall and Library was built by money given for that purpose by the late Mr Nelson, publisher. The ancient Hospital and Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene stands in the Cowgate opposite the Free Library. Its foundation dates from 1503, and it strangely escaped the

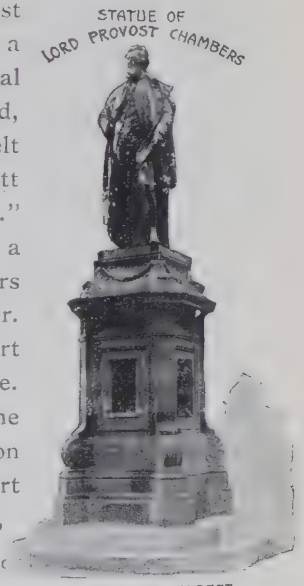
The Nelson Hall, Fountainbridge.

destructive fury of the reforming mobs. It still exists entire, and has some unusually rare relics of its original decorations. The windows are still adorned with beautiful painted glass containing the Royal Arms of Scotland. This ancient painted glass is about the only specimen of the art extant in Scotland. The Chapel was left in trust to the Corporation of Hammermen. John Craig, a Scottish Dominican monk, preached here in 1560, and afterwards was Knox's successor.

Chambers Street was named after Lord Provost Chambers, whose statue is placed in the centre of this splendid thoroughfare. The inscription on the statue is:—

WILLIAM CHAMBERS OF GLENORMISTON, LL.D.,
Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1865-1869.
Born 16th April 1800.
Died 21st May 1883.
Erected by the Lord Provost and Magistrates 1891.

Many historic associations cluster round this district. Sir Walter Scott was born in a house which stood at the top of Guthrie Street; the site is marked by a tablet. Guthrie Street is named after the famous Rev. Dr. Guthrie. The Heriot-Watt College, with a statue of James Watt, is situated in Chambers Street, and west from it is Brown Square, once a fashionable locality where several Edinburgh literary celebrities lived, and in one of these houses dwelt the Fairfords, whom Sir Walter Scott has immortalized in "Redgauntlet." He knew this district well when a boy, and he attended Old Greyfriars Church every Sunday with his father. The Museum of Science and Art stands opposite the Chambers statue. It was originally known as the Industrial Museum. The foundation stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1861 on his last visit to Edinburgh, shortly before his death. It is a magnificent building, splendidly arranged and filled with one of the most complete collections in the country. The Natural History collection is very fine, and is used by the students of the University, from which



there is an entrance to the Museum. In the Natural History Hall hangs a complete skeleton of a whale, which is 80 feet long. The models of machinery in the Great Hall are the finest in the world.

The University of Edinburgh was founded by King James VI. in the year 1582. It stands on the site of the ancient Church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields, or, as it was commonly called, "Kirk o' the Field." Here stood the small house where Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, was murdered by an explosion of gunpowder which blew up the house in February 1567. The University building is four storeys in height and rectangular, the east and west sides being 255 feet in length, and the south and north sides 358 feet. The entrance is from South Bridge Street by a portico supported by four single-block Doric columns, each 26 feet in height, having the following inscription :—

> Academia Jacobi VI., Scotorum Regis Anno post Christum Natum, MDLXXXII. Instituta. Annoque MDCCLXXXIX. Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III., Principe Munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Præfecto, Thoma Elder; Academiæ Primario, Gulielmo Robertson; Architecto, Roberto Adam.

The dome is 153 feet high, terminating in a gilded symbolical figure of Youth bearing the Torch of Knowledge. In the Senate Room are some fine portraits of Knox, Buchanan, Napier of Merchiston, and others. The Library Hall is about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and is adorned by many busts and portraits. The Library is very ancient; contains 200,000 volumes, and about 7500 volumes of manuscripts, many of great historical value. There is also a valuable and very complete theological library, containing about 10,000 books on philosophy and divinity. The students have access to the Museum of Science and Art, where they study the specimens.

NEW UNIVERSITY
BUILDINGS
TEVIOT PLACE

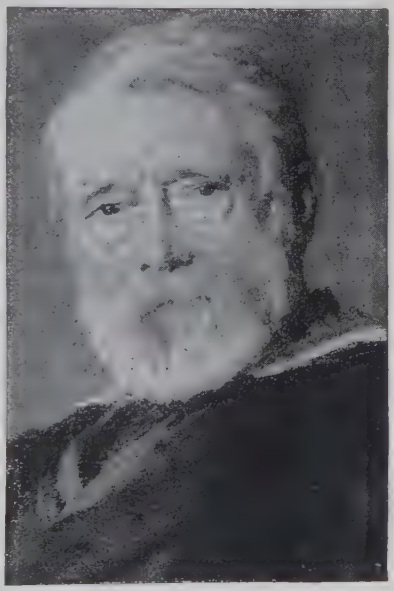
THE UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BRIDGE

SURGEONS HALL
NICOLSON ST

SCIENCE & ART MUSEUM
CHAMBERS ST

The Principal of the University is Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. (born 1816). He spent thirty years of his life in India, and was a Lieutenant-Governor in 1868. He has been Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh since 1885, and is the author of several books dealing with Mahomet and the Koran. There are fifty-one Professors in the six Faculties of Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Music. The aggregate annual value of the fellowships and scholarships is £8200. The number of students for 1897-98 was 2813, which included 211 women. Of this number 817, including 190 women, were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts; 147, including 5 women, in the Faculty of Science; 63 in the Faculty of Divinity; 373 in the Faculty of Law; 1387, including 6 women, in the Faculty of Medicine; and 26, including 10 women, in the Faculty of Music. About 100 women are at present attending extra-mural lectures, with a

view to graduation in medicine in the University. The work of teaching began in 1583 under Robert Rollock, who was first called Regent. Amongst the Principals of the University may be named Archbishop Leighton, Carstairs, Robertson, Sir David Brewster, and Sir A. Grant. In the Faculty of Divinity have been Professors Samuel Rutherford, Thomas Chalmers, John Lee, and Robert Lee. In the Faculty of Law: Ferrier, Maconochie, Bell, Napier, Innes, Christison, Muirhead, and Lorimer. The fame of the Edinburgh University as a medical school arose under Dr Alexander Monro in 1720, and is now greater than that of any other university in Europe. In the Faculty of Medicine the former Professors include Syme, Lister, Simpson, Goodsir, Thomson, Christison, Maclagan, Laycock, and Forbes. In Mental Philosophy, as students and professors, were Hume, Stewart, Sir William Hamilton, Fraser, and Calderwood. In Mathematics: Gregory, Maclaurin, Playfair, Leslie, and Forbes; and in the Faculty of Arts: Dalziel, Blair, Aytoun, Sellar, Blackie, and Masson. Emeritus Professor Masson has been Historiographer-Royal for Scotland since 1893; he is the author of many books, and as a literary man has a European fame. He was born at Aberdeen in 1822.



David Masson, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, 1865-1895.

Dr Rowand Anderson, Architect.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Nicolson Street, was built in 1832, at a cost of £20,000, and contains a very fine Anatomical Museum. The new Medical School of the University stands in Teviot Place, near to the Royal Infirmary, and was opened during the tercentenary celebration of the University in 1884. It is from plans by Dr Rowand Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, who has designed some of the finest buildings in the City. The style of architecture is early Italian, and the cost was £245,000. It is believed to be the finest equipped Medical School in the world. The site was formerly that of the house in which the celebrated Archbishop Tait was born, and a bronze bust bearing the following inscription has been erected in a niche on the eastern facade:—

The M'Ewan Lamp.

> To commemorate in his native country the virtues and the wisdom of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1868-1882, friends and admirers in Scotland have erected this monument on the site of the house in which he was born.

The M'Ewan Hall in connection with the new Medical School is used for graduation ceremonials and other public events, and is the gift of Mr William M'Ewan, M.P., who built it at a cost of £115,000. It was opened December 1897. The designs are by Dr Rowand Anderson, and the interior decorations are by Mr William M. Palin. The immense painted panel on the west wall is 100 feet across,

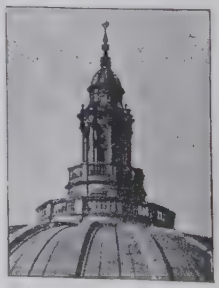
INTERIOR

The Temple of Fame Panel.

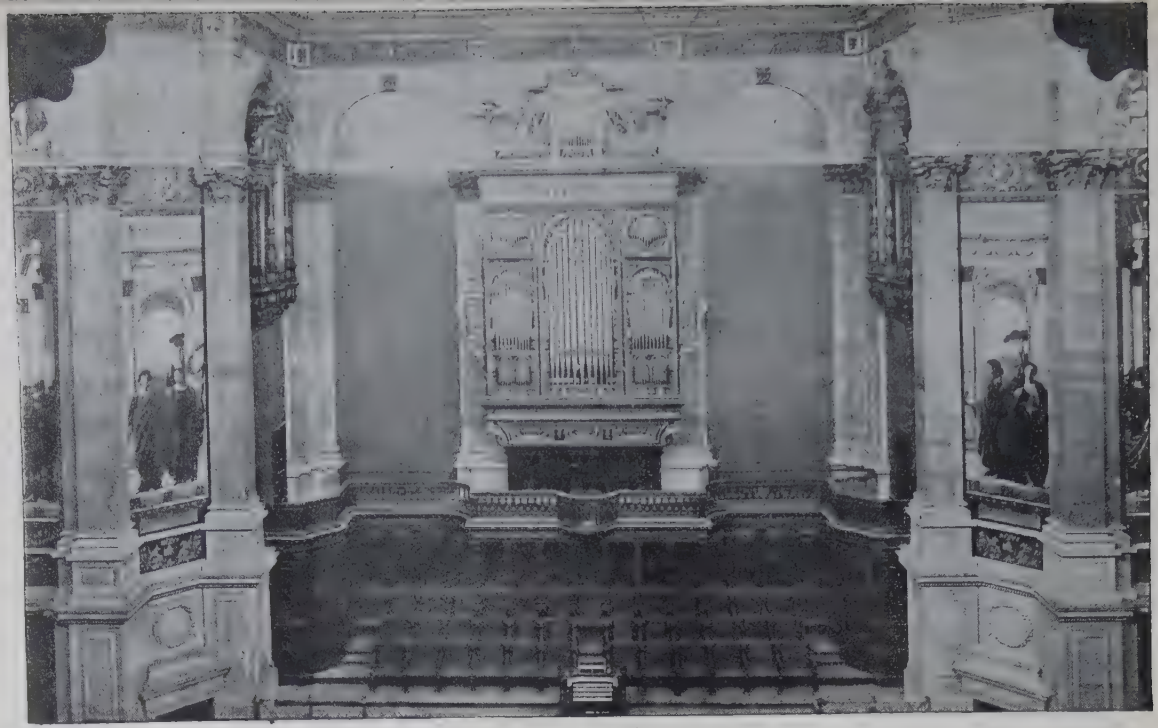
and represents the "Temple of Fame." In the right-hand panel is a fresco representing Minerva receiving the gift of the Hall. The artist has introduced into this panel a portrait of the donor, Mr William M'Ewan, which is the figure immediately to the right of the man with the book. The left-hand panel is Fame crowning Success. The organ is very fine and is operated by electricity. This magnificent Hall is one of the sights of Edinburgh, and is one of the grandest buildings which have been erected in Europe during this century. On the exterior of the Hall is the following inscription:—

HANC AULAM ACADEMICAM GULIELMUS M'EWAN
UNIVERSITATI EDINBURGENSI LIBENS ANIMO
DONAVIT MDCCCXCIV.

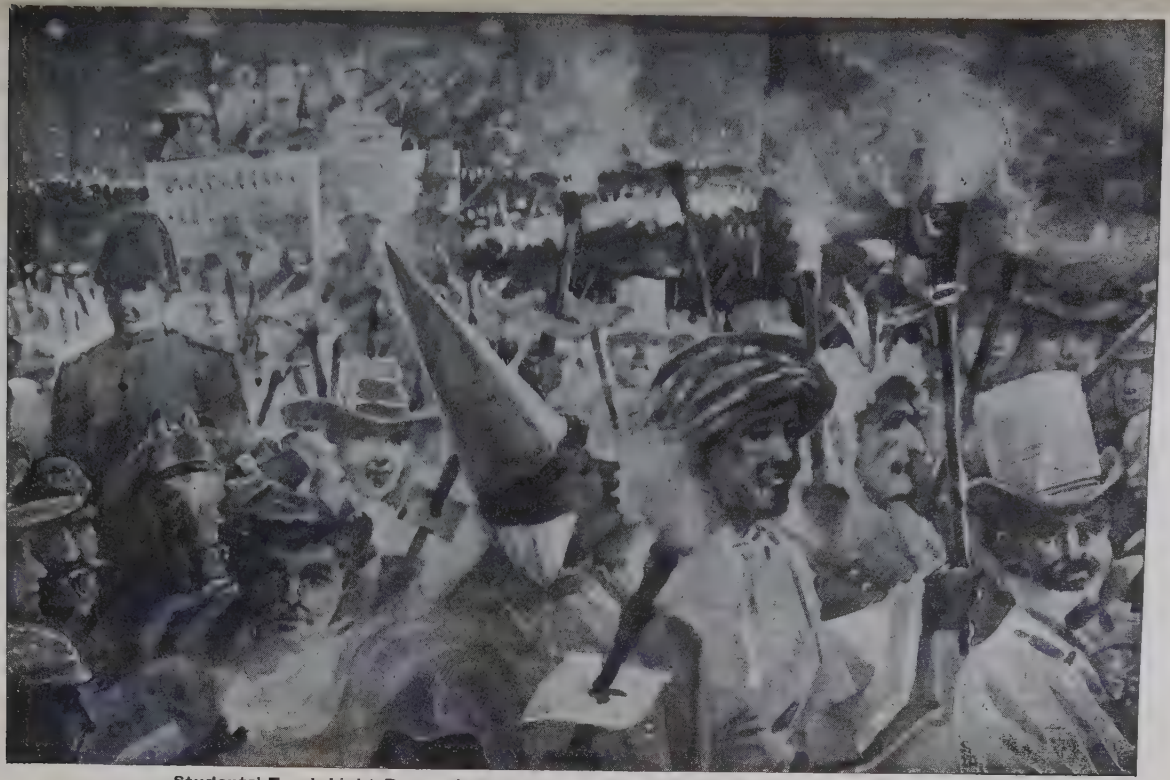
The Students' Union or Club and the University Music Class Room stand near the M'Ewan Hall. At No. 11 Lothian Street Charles Darwin (1809-1882) lodged when a student at the University. He is one of the greatest men who have lived during this century, and probably the greatest scientist who has ever lived. He saw deeper into the mysteries of life than any other man. De Quincey (1785-1859) also lived in Lothian Street.



Lantern on Dome.



The Organ in the M'Ewan Hall.



Students' Torch-Light Procession; Opening of the M'Ewan Hall, 2nd December 1897.

First Medical Graduation Ceremonial in the M'Ewan Hall, 30th July 1898.
Principal Sir William Muir "Capping" a Student.

The fame of the Medical School of Edinburgh University is being honourably maintained by its Professors, amongst whom are several men of European reputation in their special departments. Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, educated at the High School and University, and was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in 1876. He is Her Majesty's Physician-in-

Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D.

Ordinary for Scotland, also President of the British Medical Association, and his books on Medical subjects have made his name famous. He is also Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Royal Infirmary. The foundation stone of the Royal Infirmary was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1870, and it was opened in 1879. The total cost exceeded £500,000.

The ordinary annual income from voluntary contributions is £30,000, and in addition the Infirmary receives many legacies. About 9500 patients are admitted annually, the average daily number of resident patients is 700, and there are 120 nurses. 30,000 out-patients are treated annually.

The religion of a nation is the one dominant factor which determines its ultimate fate. It is at once the test and the triumph of the teachings of Jesus Christ, that wherever Christianity in its truest form prevails, there people are the most prosperous and humane. I look upon the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh as one triumphal pile reared to the noblest of the Christian virtues—Charity. Mankind is ever prone to look for a great philosopher to arise, who, by some wonderful theory or book, will explain all the mystery of our existence and our destiny. No such person will ever tread this earth; Nature does not work on these lines. Whatever our ultimate destiny may be, it is certain that progress will be very, very slow. Every good deed, however obscure and unseen, makes for progress, and to have lived and gained a little is all we may hope for. I look upon the Royal Infirmary as an institution which is tending to raise mankind, and I have the greatest admiration for hospital nurses, who are God's earthly angels of mercy to many a weary sufferer.

At the entrance to Blackford Hill stands the Harrison Arch, a beautiful structure bearing the following inscriptions :—

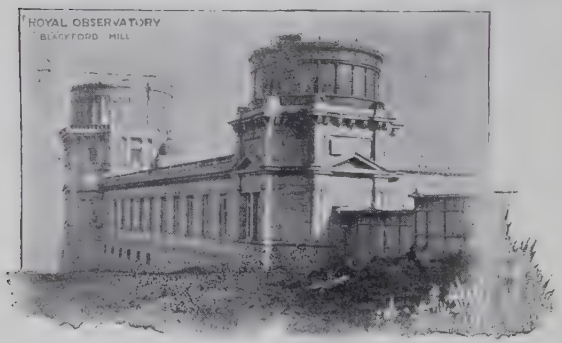
IN · COMMUNEM · MUNICIPII · REM · DILIGENTIA · IN · SINGULOS ·
MUNICIPES · BENIGNITAS · IN · OMNES · HOMINES · INSTITIA · ET · FIDES.

This Arch is erected 12th September 1888 to commemorate the work and character of George Harrison, Kt., M.P., LL.D., whose life was devoted to the public good. Born 1812; died 1885.

Blackford Hill was acquired and opened to the public by the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh 1884. The Right Hon. Sir George Harrison, LL.D., Lord Provost.

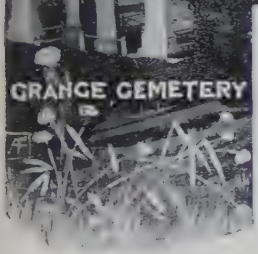
Sir Walter Scott, when a boy, often rambled over Blackford Hill; and from there Lord Marmion beheld the Flodden army encamped on the Borough Moor in 1513.

"Blackford! on whose uncultured breast;
Among the broom, and thorn, and whin,
A truant boy, I sought the nest,
Or listed as I lay at rest;
While rose on breezes thin
The murmur of the city crowd:
And, from his steeple, jingling loud,
St. Giles's mingling din." *Scott's "Marmion."*



On the top of Blackford Hill stands the Scottish National Observatory, which was recently built at a cost of £30,000.

In the Grange Cemetery are buried Dr Chalmers, Dr Lee, Dr Guthrie, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Hugh Miller, Scotland's most famous geologist; besides many other



celebrated men. Opposite the Cemetery gate stands the Chalmers Memorial Free Church, built in 1866, in which for many years Dr Horatius Bonar, the well-known hymn writer, was minister. The Trades Maiden Hospital, Ashfield, Grange Loan, lies to the south of the Cemetery. In the Council Room is kept, carefully preserved in a glass case, the famous Blue Blanket Banner, which was carried by the Burghers of Edinburgh at the battle of Flodden in 1513. This is Edinburgh's most precious relic of her ancient days. When this banner is unfurled, every tradesman, not only in Edinburgh, but in all Scotland, is bound by ancient custom to rally round it, and to take the field in defence of their Sovereign. The banner, which was conferred on the Incorporated Trades by King James III. in 1482, and embroidered by his Queen, Margaret, is of blue silk with a white St. Andrew's Cross, and is shaped like a swallow's tail. It bears a crowned thistle with the following motto :—

> Fear God and honour the King with a long lyffe and a prosperous reigne. And we that is Trades shall ever pray to be faithful for the defence of his sacred Majestie's royal person till Death.

Built into a wall in Morningside Road, near the Parish Church, may be seen the ancient Bore Stone (or Stane), which bears the following inscription :—

The Bore Stone.

In which the Royal Standard was last pitched for the muster of the Scottish Army on the Borough-Muir before the Battle of Flodden.

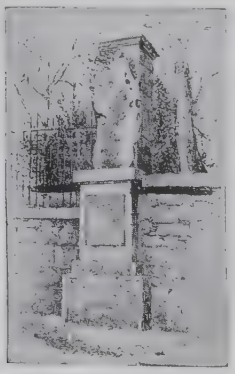
1513.

It long lay in the adjoining field, was then built into the wall near this spot, and finally placed here by Sir John Stuart Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

1852.

Highest and midmost, was descried
The Royal Banner floating wide;
The staff, a pine tree, strong and straight,
Pitched deeply in a massive stone,
Which still in memory is shown,
Yet bent beneath the standard's weight.

Marmion.



The Bore Stone, near Morningside Parish Church.

CHAPTER V.

The Calton Hill and Register House.

The principal places of interest on and around the Calton Hill are the High School, Burns' Monument, Calton Jail, Calton Burying-ground; and on the Hill itself stand monuments to Dugald Stewart, the famous philosopher, and to John Playfair, a celebrated professor of mathematics. The Observatory, the National Monument, and Nelson's Monument crown the hill-top.

The present High School was built in 1829 from designs by an old High School boy, Mr Thomas Hamilton, and is a very grand modern specimen of pure Grecian architecture. It is considered by many to be the finest building in our modern Athens. Burns' Monument is a Corinthian cyclostyle of twelve columns, and contains some most interesting relics of Scotia's darling bard. Near the Monument is "Jacob's Ladder," a long steep flight of stairs leading to the Canongate. The Calton Jail consists of a group of buildings, erected at different times, in the castellated Saxon style, and it became the principal prison

when the old Tolbooth was demolished in 1817. The Bridewell section was erected in 1791.

The Observatory was built in 1776, and a considerable addition, of Grecian design, was made in 1818. The Government have recently built a new National Observatory on Blackford Hill, and the Calton Hill Observatory has been acquired by the City. The National Monument—a model of the Parthenon at Athens—which is a very prominent object on the hill-top, was projected in 1816 and begun in 1822, and has an interesting history. It was originally designed to commemorate the gallant achievements of the Scottish officers and soldiers who fought and fell in the Peninsular War, 1808-1814; with Moore at Corunna; and with Wellington at Fuentes de Onoro; at Albuera; at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo; at the storming of Badajoz; at the defeat of Marmont at Salamanca; and at the utter rout of the French Army at Vittoria; at the driving back of Marshal Soult across the Pyrenees, when —Scotland foremost in the fight—the Royal Scots was the first British regiment to plant their colours on the soil of France. (The old regimental colours of the Royal Scots now hang in St. Giles Cathedral.) Then at Waterloo, on that ever-memorable Sunday morning, 18th June 1815, when the Coldstreams and the Scots Guards so greatly distinguished themselves, and Napoleon's Grand Army was completely defeated. The people of Scotland gave their enthusiastic support to the project of this National Monument; but when it became known that the original motive was to be altered, the enthusiasm immediately died out. The structure should stand for ever unfinished, to serve as an object-lesson to any who would forget that the Scotch are a people—proud in their unconquered independence—who must not be interfered with.

OBSERVATORY BUILDINGS
CALTON HILL
VIEWS
CALTON
JAIL
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NELSON'S MONUMENT
BURNS MONUMENT

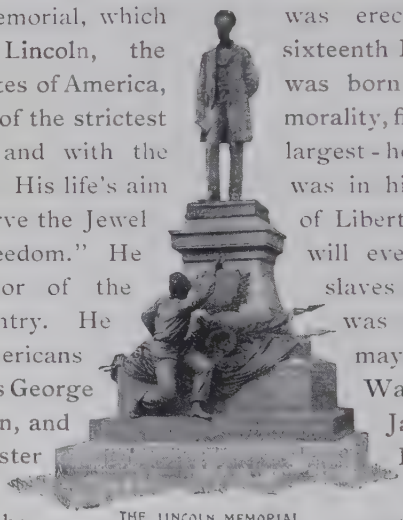
Nelson's Monument, which is 100 feet high, was built to commemorate the deeds of Britain's greatest naval hero, Horatio, Viscount Nelson, born 1758, killed in action on board his ship the *Victory* at Trafalgar, 21st October 1805.

The Scottish Singers' Memorial has been placed on the Calton Hill Rock, near the stairs, to commemorate the names of three famous Scotch vocalists. John Wilson, who was born at Edinburgh in 1800, was a compositor, then a precentor in a church, and for several years a leading

operatic tenor in London. He travelled all over Britain and America, and died in 1849. John Templeton was born in 1802, and was precentor in Rose Street Secession Church, Edinburgh. He had brilliant musical abilities, and was called "the tenor with the additional keys." He wrote songs and travelled extensively, giving concerts at home and in America, and died in 1886. David Kennedy was born in 1825, and was a precentor. He was an unrivalled singer of the old Scotch songs, and gave concerts all over Britain and in America. He died in Canada in 1886.

EDINBURGH · FROM
THE CALTON HILL

In the Calton Burying-ground are the tomb of David Hume and the Martyrs' Monument. The Lincoln Monument has been recently erected as a memorial to the Scottish-American soldiers who fell during the American Civil War, 1860-1865. It represents Lincoln emancipating the slave, and is by George E. Bissell, an American sculptor. The Hon. Wallace Bruce, recently the much-respected United States Consul in Edinburgh, was the originator of this splendid memorial, which was erected in 1893. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States of America, was born in 1809. He was a man of the strictest morality, firm and decisive in action, and with the largest-hearted human sympathy. His life's aim was in his own words: "To preserve the Jewel of Liberty in the frame-work of Freedom." He will ever be hailed as the liberator of the slaves and the saviour of his country. He was assassinated in 1865. Americans may well be proud of such men as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and James Garfield.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL
CALTON GRAVEYARD

The Register House, designed by Robert Adam in 1774, contains the national records of Scotland. The new Register House, which is an addition built behind the original structure, was completed in 1860. Ambrose's tavern, in which "Christopher North" laid the scene of the famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ," was cleared away to make room for the new Register House. The statue of the Duke of Wellington stands in front. Opposite is the General Post Office, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort in 1861, shortly before his death. It stands on the site of the first Theatre Royal.

LOOKING WEST FROM REGISTER
THE GENERAL POST OFFICE

Sir Andrew M'Donald was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1894-1897, and during his reign the new North Bridge was built and opened. The valley which divides the old town from the new was the site of the Nor' Loch. Up till the middle of last century the only communication was by stepping-stones across the loch, or by a circuitous road round by the side of St. Cuthbert's Church. The Nor' Loch was drained, and in 1763 the foundation stone of the first North Bridge was laid under the guidance of George Drummond, the most celebrated Lord Provost of last century. The width was 40 feet, but in 1876 it was increased to 57 feet. This bridge, which consisted of eleven spans, was taken down in 1896, and the foundation stone of the present bridge was laid on 25th May 1896. The opening ceremony of the official crossing of Lord Provost Sir Andrew M'Donald and the Magistrates and Town Council took place on 15th September 1897. The bridge, which is 75 feet wide, was erected by Sir William Arrol (builder of the Forth Bridge), the total cost being £90,000. It is built of steel girders, and consists of three gracefully arched spans, each 175 feet. The pavement of the bridge is 68 feet above rail level. The South Bridge was opened in 1788.

Sir Andrew M'Donald, Lord Provost, 1894-1897.

The Official Crossing at the Opening of the new North Bridge, 15th September 1897.

PUBLIC LIBRARY GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE

Old North Bridge, founded 1763, widened 1876, taken down 1896. View from Princes Street, 1814.

North Bridge, founded 1896. View from Jeffrey Street. Blyth & Westland, M.M. Inst. C.E., Engineers, Edinburgh.

Mr W. Hamilton Beattie, the eminent Edinburgh architect, was born in 1843, and died on 29th November 1898. He designed some of the most prominent buildings in the City, notably the Royal Hotel, the Clarendon Hotel, and Jenner's splendid warehouse. Amongst the many other buildings may be noted the Imperial Hotel in Market Street, the Royal Insurance Company's new head offices in George Street, and the handsome Marine Hotel at North Berwick, much frequented by golfers. He was very frequently engaged in arbitration cases, and as a skilled Parliamentary witness. He also designed the new North British Railway Hotel, the exterior of which is in a free treatment of the Renaissance style, which harmonises well with the surrounding buildings and with the natural features of the landscape. In the designs of the angle pavilions and of the Princes Street tower, a Scotch feeling has been given to the leading details with the view of distinguishing it as a characteristically national building. The highest point is about 100 feet above the level of Princes Street, the main walls being 80 feet high. There are in all over eight hundred rooms, which comprise 21 public-rooms, 14 private parlours for the use of visitors, about 300 bed-rooms and dressing-rooms for

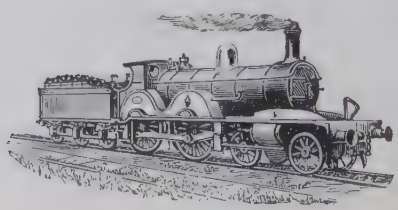
W. Hamilton Beattie, Architect, 1843-1898.

visitors and their servants, 10 stock-rooms, and over 400 other rooms for general purposes of administration. The principal dining-room looks towards the Castle and Scott's Monument, and has a charming view. There are passenger and luggage lifts directly into the Waverley Station. When fully occupied it is calculated that the revenue will be over £2000 per week. The internal fittings are most gorgeous, and the total cost has exceeded £250,000. When completely finished, this will be one of the largest and most magnificent hotels in this country. Great changes have taken place in this vicinity during this century. When Princes Street was built it was intended to have a row of houses on the south side as well as on the north side, and some houses, reaching from the North Bridge to where the Waverley steps now are, were actually built. But some public-spirited citizens took the matter up, and after a protracted lawsuit the building of houses on the south side was stopped.

New North British Railway Hotel, 1899.

THE NEW NORTH BRIDGE

The above illustration shows the eastern extension of the Waverley Station, 1899. It is the largest station in Scotland, and covers an area of over twelve acres. There is a daily average of 470 passenger trains passing in and out in summer, and the daily number of passengers is 70,000. The east cabin, with 260 levers, is the largest locking frame in the world. The North British Railway Company was incorporated in 1844, and in those days the approach to the station was by a wooden stair from Princes Street. The original line was from Edinburgh to Berwick, 57 miles. Fifty independent companies have been gradually amalgamated, till now the total mileage of the system is 1250 miles, with a capital amounting to £55,000,000 sterling, and over 30,000,000 passengers are carried annually.



CHAPTER VI.

Princes Street.

It may be safely said that Princes Street is the finest promenade in Europe, and its picturesque situation is unrivalled in the world. Facing the south it is often bathed in sunshine, and at night is brilliantly lit by the electric light. The Castle and high houses of the Old Town lend a delightful charm to the scene.

Princes Street, at the beginning of this century, was one long stretch, extending about a mile, of dwelling-houses. These have gradually been either taken down or converted into shops and hotels. The Gardens are beautifully laid out.

The Waverley Market is used for the sale of fruit and flowers in the mornings, and the scene there daily from 7 to 9 a.m. is most picturesque. The Market is used for promenade concerts and great public meetings, and can hold with ease ten thousand people. At Christmas time a carnival is held in it, which consists of performances by athletes, and variety shows. The Waverley Bridge, which spans the railway, was recently re-built to suit the extension, now in progress, of the Waverley Station.

The warehouse of Messrs Cranston & Elliot stands opposite the Waverley Bridge, and is elegantly fitted up with tea-rooms and all the modern requirements of a large establishment.

CRANSTON & ELLIOT'S WAREHOUSE, Princes Street.

In the East Princes Street Gardens is the famous Scott Monument, and there is also a statue to David Livingstone, the great missionary and explorer. He was born at Low Blantyre, Lanarkshire, on 19th March 1813, and began to work in a cotton factory at the age of ten. He studied medicine under great difficulties, and was ordained under the London Missionary Society in 1840. He laboured as a missionary in Africa for several years, then became an explorer, and made many important discoveries. He was lost sight of for a long time. In October 1869 Mr Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, gave to Mr H. M. Stanley the characteristically American laconic instruction, "Find Livingstone," and he found him at Ujiji, 10th November 1871. Stanley returned, but Livingstone remained, and died at Ilala, South Africa, 1st May 1873, and his body was brought home and buried in Westminster Abbey. He was the greatest African explorer, carrying in his hand the Bible, and in his heart an overflowing love for God and humanity. In the Gardens are also statues to Adam Black and Professor John Wilson.

PRINCES ST LOOKING W.

The warehouse of Messrs Charles Jenner & Co. is situated opposite the Scott Monument, and is generally believed to be the finest commercial building in Europe. Its unique design, its great size, its imposing elevation, its stately proportions, its magnificent arcading of doors and windows, its beautiful carvings, its statuary, its polished granites and marbles, its picturesque angle tower and ornate wall-head and sky-line—all give pleasure to the cultured eye. The firm was founded in 1837 at 47 Princes Street, under the style of Kennington & Jenner. The original shop was rented at £180, but fifty years later, in 1887, their premises were on the City valuation roll at £5000 per annum. In 1863 Mr Kennington died, and Mr Charles Jenner became sole proprietor. He retired in 1881, and now Mr James Kennedy and Mr Donald Kennedy are the sole partners. The old premises were totally destroyed by a fire on Saturday, 26th November 1892, which was one of the largest in the City during this century. Mr Charles Jenner engaged Mr W. Hamilton Beattie, architect, Edinburgh, to prepare plans for the new premises. The free Renaissance style has been chosen by the architect for the exterior elevation of the building, and included in it are characteristics of English Jacobean architecture as practised by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St Paul's Cathedral, as well as French features from the Valley of the Loire. The building is five storeys in height, and each stage in this interesting and picturesque design has some novel and agreeable

Jenner's Old Premises.

Charles Jenner & Company's New Warehouse.
Opened 8th May 1895.

Side Entrance.

characteristic, peculiar to itself. The great angle tower rises to a height of 130 feet above Princes Street, and has a most imposing and artistic appearance. On the first and fifth floors the columned architectural orders have been replaced by statuary representing the different nations of the world with which the firm has dealings. In the angle bay of the tower are skilfully carved and pleasingly draped female figures in national costume representing Scotland and England. In the bay fronting Princes Street are similar statues representing Ireland and France, and on the St. David Street side the female figures are typical of America and Germany. On the upper storey the orders of architecture have been replaced by female caryatides of a more conventional type, while sculptured representations of various styles of beauty support the caps and superstructure of the gables and dormers which are carried along St. David Street. The whole structure is fire-proof, and a complete set of hydraulic hydrants are fitted. The heating and ventilating apparatus is both novel and complete. There are luncheon

Grand Saloon Staircase.

and afternoon tea-rooms elegantly fitted up. Some 250 persons employed in the shop reside on the premises. The total cost was £115,000, of which £60,000 was paid for the site. The new premises were publicly opened on Wednesday, 8th May 1895, and on that day 25,000 persons visited the establishment.

Tea-Room.

Mr Jenner, the founder, besides being a merchant of great capacity, was a man of much erudition and great taste. He was a geologist and botanist, as well as a collector and recognised connoisseur of pictures and statuary, and a member of the Royal Society and

The Angle Tower.

other learned bodies in Edinburgh. He retired in 1881 to spend the remainder of his days at his beautiful house, Easter Duddingston Lodge, where he died in October 1893.

The Royal Hotel is splendidly situated, has been long established and is much frequented by Americans and other tourists. Mr Donald Macgregor, who was for many years proprietor, and who recently retired from the active management, is a typical Highlander, and widely known. The late William Ewart Gladstone, when a boy, in June 1815, watched from a window in the Royal Hotel the guns of the Castle firing a salute from the half-moon battery in honour of the victory at Waterloo.

The Mound was formed from the refuse dug out of the foundation of the new town during the fifty years from 1781 till 1830. It required about two million cartloads of earth to fill up the hollow. On the Mound stand the National Galleries and the Royal Institution.

The National Galleries were founded by the late Prince Consort in 1850, and contain some splendid examples of foreign art by the best masters, including Raphael, Veronese, Van Dyck, Greuze, Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruisdael, Titian, Teniers, Velasquez, Watteau, and others. Amongst British art there are examples of all the best Scottish and English artists, including George Paul Chalmers, R.S.A.; Sir W. Fettes Douglas, P.R.S.A.; James Drummond, R.S.A.; Etty, Flaxman, Gainsborough, Landseer, Maculloch, Macnee, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir David Wilkie, and many others. Raeburn and Wilkie are amongst the greatest of Scottish painters, and the examples of their work in the Galleries are most valuable, and attract great attention.

Amongst the celebrated pictures in the Galleries are the great masterpieces of Etty—his three pictures illustrating the history of Judith and Helofernes; "Benaiah, one of David's mighty men, slaying the two lion-like men of Moab;" and "The Combat—Woman pleading for the Vanquished" (copies of these two famous pictures are given in this book); Gainsborough's portrait of the Honourable Mrs Graham; and Van Dyck's great picture, "The Lomellini Family." Amongst the examples recently added are "The Abbotsford Family," by Sir David Wilkie; and "La Gloria," a Spanish wake, by John Philip, R.A., which cost £5250.

Etty's Masterpieces in the National Galleries: "Benaiah, one of David's mighty men."

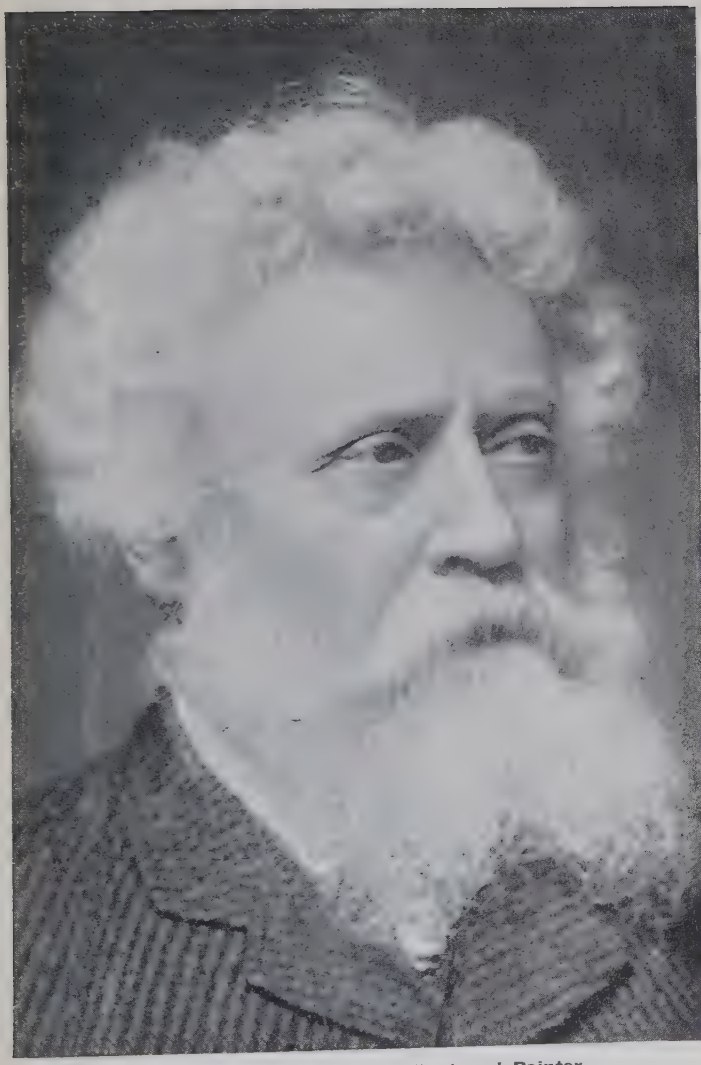
Etty's Masterpieces in the National Galleries: "Woman Pleading for the Vanquished."

Sir George Reid, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, was born at Aberdeen on 31st October 1841. After serving a term of seven years' apprenticeship as a lithographer in his native town, he came to Edinburgh in 1861 to study art. He subsequently pursued a very complete course of Continental art study, going to Mollinger at Utrecht in 1866; to Yvon at Paris in 1869; and to Israels at The Hague in 1871. His extended Continental studies made him one of the most accomplished artists of his time. He has produced rich flower pieces, delicate landscapes, and beautiful book illustrations. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the admirable sketches which adorn Mrs Oliphant's book, "Royal Edinburgh." His broad and deep artistic sympathies are reflected in all his work. His first Academy exhibit was "A Border Tower" in 1862, and each successive year he has been a constant exhibitor. He began portrait painting in 1867, and it was in 1868 that he first became famous by his very striking picture of George Macdonald, the well-known Scottish poet and novelist. In 1883 he exhibited his beautiful picture, "The Last Sleep of Savonarola." His pictures in the National Galleries are "Dornoch," a study in soft grey tints; "Berwick," and "Source of the Tweed," two drawings in ink, which exhibit great artistic skill. He was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy 1891, and his fame will rest mainly on his skill as a portrait painter. He has painted most of the distinguished Scotchmen of the past generation, and many of the more notable portraits which have been exhibited at the Scottish Academy during recent years are by him. His portraits of Professor Blackie and Professor Masson have never been surpassed. The illustrations of these two famous Scotchmen which appear in this book are taken from Sir George Reid's portraits.

Sir George Reid, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Sir Noel Paton was born at Dunfermline in 1821. He first attracted attention by his picture of "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania" (Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"), painted in 1846, and exhibited at the Westminster Hall Competition in 1847, when it obtained the Government premium. This was followed by the companion picture, "The Quarrel between Oberon and Titania." Both of these pictures are now in the Scottish National Galleries, where they are amongst the most notable. The colouring is exquisitely delicate. In late years he has directed his attention chiefly to religious subjects, and his great pictures—"Christ Bearing the Cross" (1865), "Faith and Reason" (1871), "The Man of Sorrows" (1874), "Christ, the Good Shepherd" (1876), "Lux in Tenebris" (1879)—are the most splendid examples of Christian art which have been produced in modern times. He is a poet as well as a painter, and published "Poems by a Painter" in 1862, and "Spindrift" in 1866. He was created a Knight in 1867, and LL.D. of Edinburgh University in 1876, and was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1886. His house contains the finest collection of ancient arms and armour in this country.

Sir Noel Paton's Studio,
33 George Square, Edinburgh.



Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., LL.D., Poet and Painter.

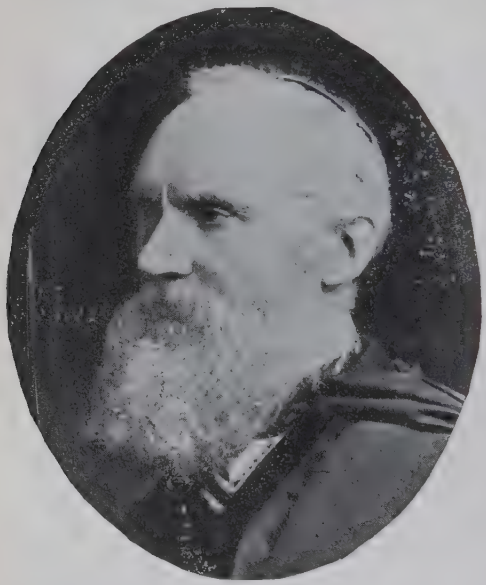
Mrs Traquair found her life's work as a mural painter some fifteen years ago, and is fond of telling the story of how it happened. The old Sick Children's Hospital, situated in Lauriston, had no suitable mortuary, and a coal-cellar was used for that purpose. When the parents of the little children came to look at their dear dead ones, and found them in this dismal place, some very distressing scenes took place, and Mrs Traquair's attention was called to it. Purely as a labour of pity and love flowing from a woman's heart, she set to work, and by mural decoration converted the shabby place into a most beautiful little mortuary chapel. The effect was magical: the distressing scenes stopped immediately, and when the poor parents saw their loved ones lying in such an exquisitely beautiful place they felt strangely comforted. The decorations were removed and finished in the mortuary chapel of the new Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Sciennes Road. Mrs Traquair considers this to be her finest piece of work. One especially notable part is where an Angel Power with scarlet wings holds the cup of humanity. The painting of this cup is an exquisite piece of mural decoration. On the south wall is a representation of three angels standing before the bridge of life; and at the side of this picture are portraits of great men — Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, Blake, Burne-Jones, Watts, Rossetti, W. B. Scott, Sir Noel Paton, Dr John Brown, and others. A figure of Death as a kindly mother nurses poor maimed diseased souls into life. Mrs Traquair also decorated the Song School of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, which is now one of the finest examples of mural decoration and one of the sights of the City. This took her four years to do. She is at present decorating the Catholic Apostolic Church, to which work she devotes five hours

daily. This will take her several years to finish, and will then be one of the grandest examples of mural decoration in Europe. This shows what one little frail woman can do for the love of the work and to the glory of God. Rudyard Kipling's words might apply to Mrs Traquair:—

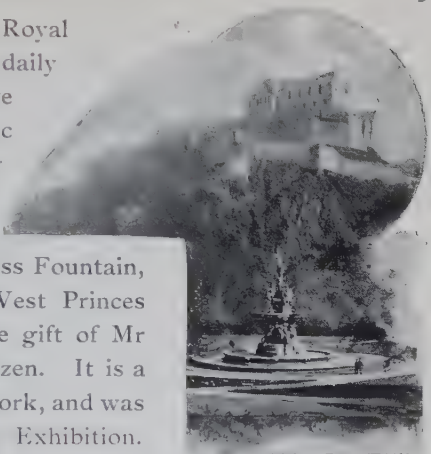
"And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They Are!"

Mrs Traquair Edinburgh's great Mural Painter.

The Royal Institution was founded in 1823, and is from designs by W. H. Playfair. It is in the purest style of Grecian architecture—the Doric order, time of Pericles (450 B.C.)—and is surmounted by a colossal sitting figure of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, executed by Sir John Steell, R.S.A. (1804-1891), the celebrated Scottish sculptor, most of whose chief works adorn the City. The building contains the rooms of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, which was instituted in 1783, and comprises amongst its members the leading scientific men of Scotland. The President is Lord Kelvin (born 1824). He invented the mirror galvanometer and the siphon recorder, which made the Atlantic cable a success. He has been President of the British Association and of the Royal Society. His patent compass and deep-sea sounding apparatus are used on all ships of war and the largest steamships. He is the greatest living natural philosopher, and has had honours showered upon him from every country in Europe. The Royal Institution also contains a sculpture gallery, which comprises a complete collection of examples of ancient sculpture.



Lord Kelvin,
President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.



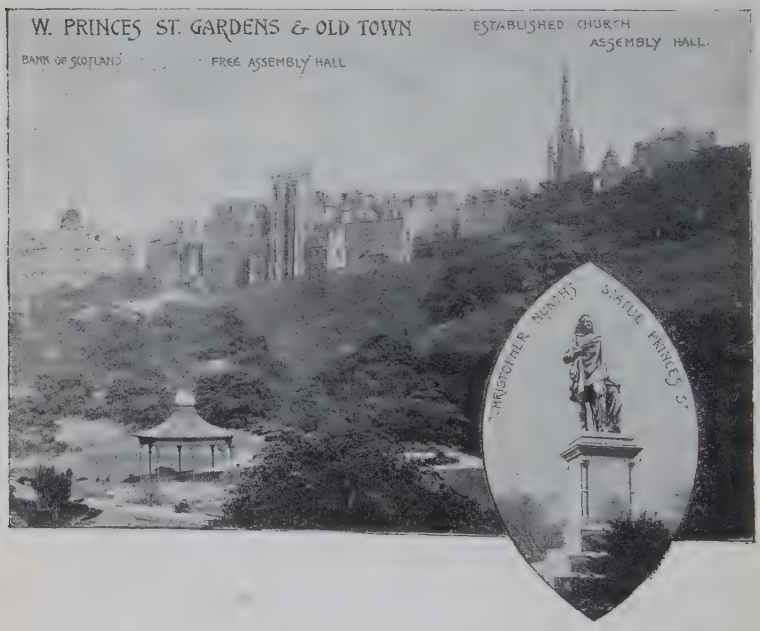
ROSS FOUNTAIN.
PRINCES ST. GARDENS.

At the east side of the Royal Institution may be seen daily the Children's Theatre Royal, where the tragic drama of Punch and Judy is enacted before an ever appreciative audience of eager listeners. The Ross Fountain, which stands in the West Princes Street Gardens, was the gift of Mr Ross, an Edinburgh citizen. It is a very beautiful piece of work, and was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.

The Bedford Hotel, which stands opposite the Mound, is one of the most ornate buildings in Princes Street. The whole facade is covered with most exquisite carvings. Next the Hotel stands the New Club; and the Union, Liberal, and Conservative Clubs are all near.

In the West Princes Street Gardens a band plays frequently during the season, and there, clustering against the Castle Rock, may be seen the remains of the Wellhouse Tower, the oldest ruin in Edinburgh, built in the time of King David II. (only son of King Robert the Bruce), about 1340. The statues in the Gardens are to Allan Ramsay, author of the "Gentle Shepherd," which stands directly opposite his house on the brow of the hill,

and to Sir James Y. Simpson, discoverer of chloroform. Near to Simpson's Monument is an Iona Cross erected to the most celebrated Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dean Ramsay (1793-1872), the author of the well-known book "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," published 1857, and which has gone through some twenty-five editions. The Gardens were originally the site of the Nor' Loch, and after it was drained there were found in the bed many skeletons. These were supposed to be the remains of criminals and witches who were drowned in the Loch. At the foot of the Castle Rock there is an ancient Runic monument brought from Sweden in 1787, and presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries.



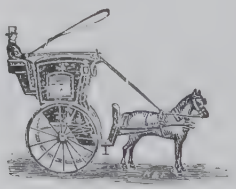
CALEDONIAN STATION, Princes St. Edinburgh.

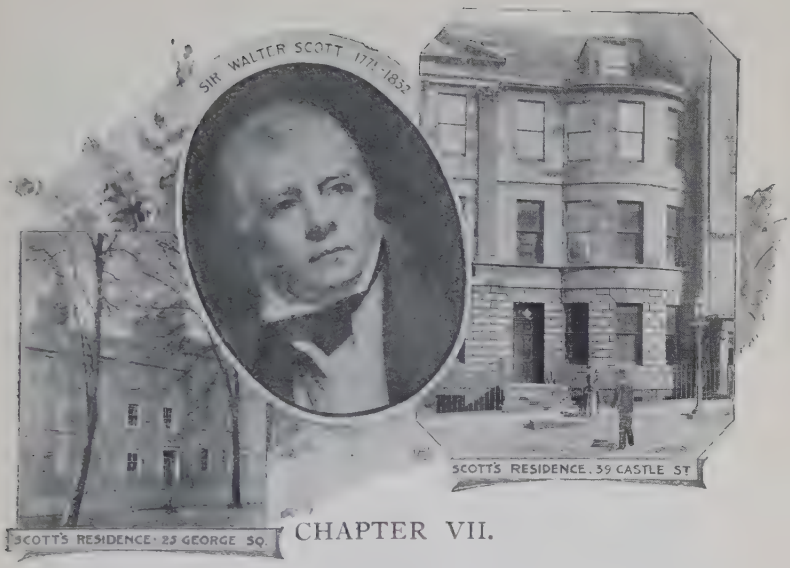
The Caledonian Railway Station is at the west end of Princes Street, and has been recently erected. The Station facade is in the Corinthian classic style of architecture, and the main entrance facing Princes Street consists of three arches, having double Corinthian columns, each pair supporting an emblematic statue representing Art, Commerce, Agriculture, and Science, by Hutchison. The pediment above the central arch has a design by Birnie Rhind, representing the Arms of the Company. The Caledonian Railway Company was incorporated in 1845, and along with the L. and N.W.R. forms the West Coast Royal Mail route between Scotland and England—sometimes called "the galloping line"—over which the Queen always travels when passing between Windsor and Balmoral. The Caledonian owns about 950 miles of railways, and has a capital of £56,000,000.

St. Cuthbert's Parish Church has stood on or near its present site for centuries, and great changes have taken place around it, more especially to the west, which was in olden times a forest, where the nobles of Edinburgh went to hunt. The Lothian Road was made in a single day in the year 1784. St. John's Episcopal Church was finished in 1818. It was designed by W. Burns, and the cost was £15,000. In a vault beneath the Church was buried Sir William Hamilton, the celebrated Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, who died in 1856. The lantern which stood on the top of the tower was blown down during a great storm in 1818, and did very great damage to the interior. Sir Walter Scott, in writing to a friend, made allusion to this. He said that "the Devil never so well deserved the title of the Prince of the power of the air, since he had blown down this handsome church and left the ugly mass of new buildings on the North Bridge." The Lothian Road leads to the Canal terminus at Port Hopetoun, from which place, fifty years ago, express boats started daily for Glasgow. The old Caledonian Railway Station stood half-way up Lothian Road. In 1869 the Princes Street end of the Lothian Road was raised, and a temporary Caledonian Station was erected; which gave place to the handsome stone building recently finished, and this year a magnificent hotel is to be built on the top of the station walls, so that the aspect of the West-end of Princes Street will again be altered. As the result of the gradual changes which have taken place through the development of the Caledonian Railway, many buildings familiar to a former generation of Edinburgh citizens have been swept away. Amongst these were Croall's Horse Bazaar, St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, the Riding School, Royal Military Academy, Dr Candlish's Church, Braehead House, and other places.

West-End of Princes Street in 1828, showing St. John's and Old St. Cuthbert's Parish Churches.

At the western terminus of Princes Street stands the warehouse of Robert Maule & Sons, which has recently been fitted up in a handsome style, with all the modern appliances of lifts, writing and waiting-rooms, and a tea-room. Opposite the Station is the Sinclair Fountain, erected 1859, which was a gift of Miss Catherine Sinclair, a philanthropist and celebrated authoress, to whose memory a handsome Eleanor Cross was erected in North Charlotte Street.



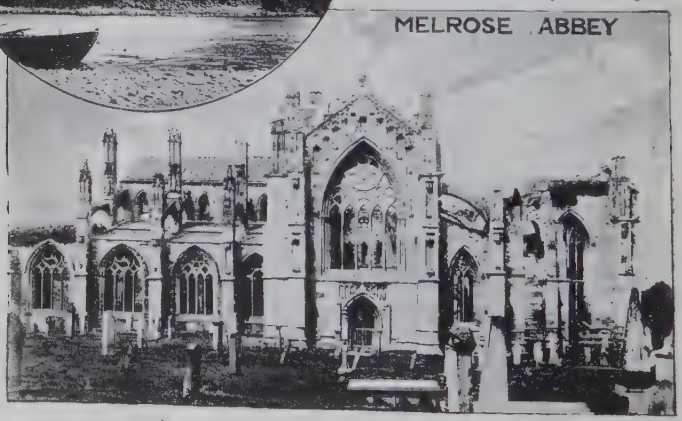


CHAPTER VII.

Sir Walter Scott.

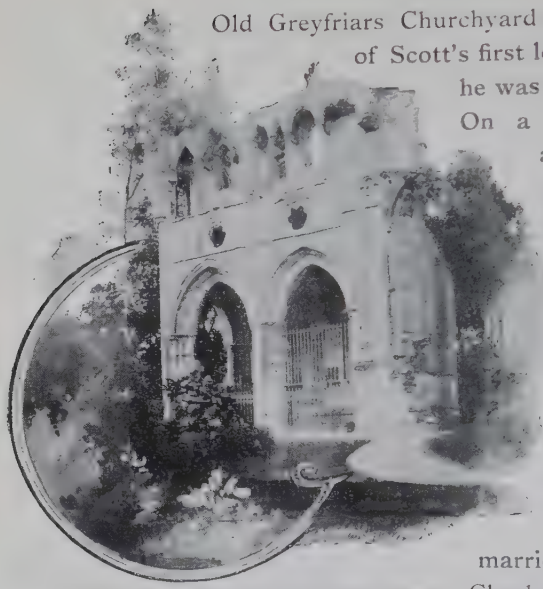
Edina's greatest son, Sir Walter Scott, was born at the top of the College Wynd, now called Guthrie Street, which is situated in Chambers Street, where is placed a tablet bearing the following inscription: "Near this spot stood the house in which Sir Walter Scott was born, 15th August 1771." His father was Walter Scott, a Writer to the Signet; his mother, Anne Rutherford, a daughter of Professor Rutherford. He came of the best Border blood of Scotland. In childhood he was delicate, and lost the power of his right leg, which caused him to limp, and walk all his life with the aid of a stick. He was educated at the High School and the University, and adopted his father's profession of a lawyer. In 1792 he was admitted an Advocate, and in 1799 was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1806 he became Clerk of Session, and withdrew from the bar.

The home of his youth and manhood for twenty-one years was at 25 George Square. This house seems strangely familiar to me, for when attending the Ladies' College of the Edinburgh Merchant Company (which is situated in this Square), I used daily to play around the house, and often had waking visions of the great man. They do well who by beautiful stories cultivate the imagination of the young. In these days the immaterial world was to me the real; God was a veritable Father in heaven, and with shut eyes I could see the Great Preacher and Teacher and hear the Sermon on the Mount. So it needed no effort of imagination to picture in my mind Sir Walter Scott I could actually see him. He lived at 39 Castle Street from 1798 to 1826. His day's writing consisted of about 9000 words, equal to eight hours' actual writing, and his books were at first published anonymously.



Scott's chief poetical works are "The Lady of the Lake," "The Lord of the Isles," "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," "Rokeby," "Bridal of Trierman," and "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." He also wrote a number of short poems and the "Tales of a Grandfather." His principal works, by which his name has become so famous, are the Waverley Novels, which comprise the following volumes :—

	Novel.	Published.	Time of Tale.	
1.	WAVERLEY	(1814)	George II.	1745.
2.	GUY MANNERING	(1815)	George III.	1760.
3.	THE ANTIQUARY	(1816)	George III.	1798.
4.	ROB ROY	(1817)	George I.	1715.
5.	OLD MORTALITY	(1816)	Charles II.	1679.
6.	A LEGEND OF MONTROSE	(1819)	Charles I.	1644.
	THE BLACK DWARF	(1816)	Anne.	1708.
7.	THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN	(1818)	George II.	1736.
8.	THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR	(1819)	William III.	1700.
9.	IVANHOE	(1819)	Richard I.	1194.
10.	THE MONASTERY	(1820)	Elizabeth.	1559.
11.	THE ABBOT	(1820)	Elizabeth.	1570.
12.	KENILWORTH	(1821)	Elizabeth.	1575.
13.	THE PIRATE	(1821)	William III.	1700.
14.	THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL	(1822)	James I.	1620.
15.	PEVERIL OF THE PEAK	(1823)	Charles II.	1660.
16.	QUENTIN DURWARD	(1823)	Edward IV.	1470.
17.	ST. RONAN'S WELL	(1823)	George III.	1804.
18.	REDGAUNTLET	(1824)	George III.	1770.
19.	THE BETROTHED	(1825)	Henry II.	1187.
	Chronicles of Canongate—			
	THE HIGHLAND WIDOW	(1827)	George II.	1755.
20.	THE TALISMAN	(1825)	Richard I.	1193.
	Chronicles of Canongate—			
	THE TWO DROVERS	(1827)	George III.	1765.
	MY AUNT MARGARET'S MIRROR	(1828)	William III.	1700.
	THE TAPESTRIED CHAMBER	(1828)	George III.	1780.
	THE LAIRD'S JOCK	(1828)	Elizabeth.	1600.
21.	WOODSTOCK	(1826)	Cromwell.	1651.
22.	THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH	(1828)	Henry IV.	1402.
23.	ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN	(1829)	Edward IV.	1474.
24.	COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS	(1831)	Wm. Rufus.	1090.
25.	THE SURGEON'S DAUGHTER	(1827)	George III.	1765.
	CASTLE DANGEROUS	(1831)	Edward II.	1307.



Sir Walter Scott's Tomb, Dryburgh Abbey.

Old Greyfriars Churchyard was the scene of Scott's first love affair when he was quite a youth. On a rainy Sunday afternoon he offered Miss Margaret Stuart his umbrella, and so began his love for her, which lasted all his life, but she married another. Scott married in 1797 Miss Charlotte Charpentier, the daughter of a Frenchman, who bore him two sons and two daughters, and died in 1826. He entered into business arrangements which brought complete financial ruin, and wrote incessantly, nobly striving to redeem his obligations. In two years he made by his pen over £40,000, and these gigantic labours cleared his debts, but not during his lifetime. He spent a considerable portion of his time at Abbotsford, his beautiful home. He often wandered about the Borders, and the places all around are now classic; notably Melrose Abbey which he has immortalized.

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
When the broken arches are black in night;
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!"

Scott died at Abbotsford on 21st September 1832, aged 61 years, and was buried in Dryburgh Abbey, which is near to Melrose. He was the foremost man of his time, and one of the world's great men, having a high-souled nobility of heart and a loyal affection and kindness as wonderful as his genius, which is surpassed by Shakespeare alone. In the field of romance he did for Scotland what Burns has done in song. These two, Scotia's greatest sons, met only once. When Scott was a youth of only fifteen he met the poet Burns at Professor Ferguson's Sciennes Hill house. The death of the Great Unknown, as Scott was called, produced feelings of intense regret through Scotland, and steps were taken to rear a suitable monument to his memory. The design selected was that of George Kemp (1795-1844), a humble artist. He was bred a joiner, but by study of Roslin Chapel, was fired with a love of Gothic architecture. Before the completion of the monument he was accidentally drowned in the canal at Edinburgh, 6th March 1844. The foundation stone was laid with great ceremony on 15th August 1840, the 69th anniversary of Scott's birthday.

In the foundation-stone was deposited a glass jar, containing—(1) the Edinburgh Almanack for 1840; (2) copies of the six Edinburgh newspapers, viz., *The Edinburgh Evening Courant, The Caledonian Mercury, The Edinburgh Advertiser, The Scotsman, The Edinburgh Observer,* and *The Witness;* (3) the coins of the realm, viz., double sovereign of George IV., a sovereign of Victoria, a half sovereign of Victoria, crown of George IV., half-crown of William IV., a shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, twopence, and one penny silver pieces, and a penny, halfpenny, and farthing in copper; (4) copies of inscription plates; (5) plan of the city and county of Edinburgh; (6) medal struck for the occasion; (7) list of names of subscribers.

On the inscription plates were engraved the following words written by the Hon. Lord Jeffrey :—

THIS GRAVEN PLATE,

Deposited in the Base of a Votive Building
On the fifteenth day of August, in the Year of Christ 1840,
And never likely to see the light again,
Till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust
By the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence,
May then testify to a distant posterity that
His Countrymen began on that day
To raise an Effigy and Architectural Monument

TO THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.,

Whose admirable Writings were then allowed
To have given more delight and suggested better feeling
To a larger class of readers, in every rank of society,
Than those of any other Author,
With the exception of Shakespeare alone;
And which were therefore thought likely to be remembered
Long after this act of Gratitude
On the part of the first generation of his Admirers
Should be forgotten.

HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH, 15TH AUGUST 1771,
AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The
Foundation-Stone
of the
Monument to be erected by the Citizens of Edinburgh
in Memory of

SIR WALTER SCOTT OF ABBOTSFORD, BART.,

Was laid with due solemnity by
The Right Honourable Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart.,
Lord Provost and Lord Lieutenant of the City of
Edinburgh, etc.,
Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland,
Upon the 15th day of August 1840, and of Masonry 5840;
Assisted by the under-mentioned Officers of the Grand Lodge,
And the brethren of the Lodges present:
The Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie,
R.W. Past Grand Master.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes, R.W. Deputy
Grand Master.
Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, R.W. Substitute G.M.
Board of Grand Stewards.
William Stewart, Esq. of Glenormiston, President.
Robert Blackwood, Esq., Vice-President.

In the Fourth Year of the Reign of Victoria the First.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
MONUMENT
PRINCES STREET

The Scott Monument is Edinburgh's grandest ornament, and is one of the finest monumental edifices in the world. It stands on a foundation of solid rock, and rises to a height of 200 feet. There is a spiral staircase of 287 steps reaching to the top, from which a magnificent view is to be had. The edifice is in the Gothic style of architecture, and from each corner of the platform there rises a pier consisting of clustered shafts, connected by four principal pointed arches, the intervening space being filled in with a vaulted roof with ribbed groinings, having beautifully-carved bosses at the intersections, and a richly-ornamented pendant in the centre; the whole forming a lofty canopy over the Poet's Statue. The pilasters, which separate the different clustered pillars supporting the vaulted roof of the Gothic temple, are crowned with finely-ornamented capitals, containing correct likenesses of sixteen Scottish poets, viz., West front—James Hogg, Robert Burns, Robert Ferguson, Allan Ramsay. South front—George Buchanan, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Robert Tannahill, Lord Byron. East front—Tobias Smollett, James Beattie, James Thomson, John Home. North front—Queen Mary, King James I., King James V., William Drummond of Hawthornden. The flying buttresses each terminate at the top with a carved figure—one of a jester in a grotesque attitude and dress; another of a nun clasping a cross in her arms; a third of a friar with a rosary in one hand and a crosier in the other; and the fourth of a knight-templar holding in his hands a mace and baton. There is a museum with some interesting relics on the first gallery. As each of the four galleries is reached the building is found to be most gorgeously decorated. The fourth gallery is supported by eight figures of Druidical priests on their bended knees, with scrolls in their hands. The statue of Scott is in

Carrara marble by Sir John Steell, and shows the "Great Magician" with his favourite dog "Maida" by his side.

Sir Walter Scott's Statue on the Scott Monument.

There are sixty-four statuettes in the niches around the monument, representing various characters in Scott's works. These are published for the first time in this book, and as it is quite impossible to photograph them, I have had a number of them specially drawn as they stand on the monument (a work of very great difficulty), as no picture of these is known to exist. I have arranged them as I thought they would be of most interest, grouping characters of each novel separately. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to publish a complete representation of these statuettes.

COMPLETE LIST OF STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

	Character.	From	Position.	Sculptor.
1	Ellen Douglas.	*Lady of the Lake.*	1st Gallery, south.	Peter Slater.
2	Robert the Bruce.	*Castle Dangerous.*	North-east Buttress.	Geo. A. Lawson.
3	John Knox.	*The Abbot.*	North.	John Rhind.
4	Queen Mary.	*Do.*	South-east Buttress.	D. W. Stevenson.
5	The Last Minstrel.	*Lay of the Last Minstrel.*	1st Gallery, west.	James Ritchie.
6	Oliver Cromwell.	*Woodstock.*	South.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
7	Edie Ochiltree.	*The Antiquary.*	North-east Buttress.	Andrew Currie.
8	Peter Peebles.	*Redgauntlet.*	South.	W. G. Stevenson.
9	Edith of Lorn.	*Lord of the Isles.*	North-west Buttress.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
10	Constance.	*Marmion.*	South.	Fraser Tytler.
11	The Abbess.	*The Betrothed.*	East.	W. G. Stevenson.
12	Meg Dods.	*St. Ronan's Well.*	4th Gallery, north.	——
13	Montrose.	*Legend of Montrose.*	East.	D. W. Stevenson.
14	Charles I.	*Do.*	North.	do.
15	Dugald Dalgetty.	*Do.*	East.	John Rhind.
16	Ravenswood.	*Bride of Lammermoor.*	North.	do.
17	Lucy Ashton.	*Do.*	do.	do.
18	Caleb Balderston.	*Do.*	do.	W. G. Stevenson.
19	Fair Maid of Perth.	*Fair Maid of Perth.*	West.	D. W. Stevenson.
20	Hal o' the Wynd.	*Do.*	North-west Buttress.	John Hutchison.
21	The Glee Maiden.	*Do.*	do.	do.
22	Sir Percie Shafton.	*The Monastery.*	East.	Clark Stanton.
23	Lady of Avenel.	*Do.*	do.	T. S. Burnett.
24	Halbert Glendinning.	*Do.*	South-west Buttress.	D. W. Stevenson.
25	Helen Macgregor.	*Rob Roy.*	West.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
26	Rob Roy.	*Do.*	do.	John Rhind.
27	Dougal Cratur.	*Do.*	do.	Chas. MacBryde.
28	Diana Vernon.	*Do.*	South-east Buttress.	Geo. A. Lawson.
29	Bailie Nicol Jarvie.	*Do.*	South-west Buttress.	do.
30	Jeanie Deans.	*Heart of Midlothian.*	North-east Buttress.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
31	Laird of Dumbiedikes.	*Do.*	do.	do.
32	Effie Deans.	*Do.*	North.	T. S. Burnett
33	David Deans.	*Do.*	do.	do.
34	Madge Wildfire.	*Do.*	do.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
35	Meg Merrilees.	*Guy Mannering.*	1st Gallery, east.	A. H. Ritchie.
36	Dirk Hatteraick.	*Do.*	West.	W. B. Rhind.
37	Dandie Dinmont.	*Do.*	4th Gallery, east.	——
38	Julia Mannering.	*Do.*	West.	George Webster.
39	Dominie Sampson.	*Do.*	4th Gallery, west.	——
40	Friar Tuck.	*Ivanhoe.*	South-east Buttress.	Clark Stanton.
41	Gurth.	*Do.*	South.	W. Sherrifs.
42	Ivanhoe.	*Do.*	East.	John Rhind.
43	Rebecca.	*Do.*	South-east Buttress.	Clark Stanton.
44	Knight-Templar.	*Do.*	East.	W. B. Rhind.
45	Flora MacIvor.	*Waverley.*	North-east Buttress.	John Hutchison.
46	Prince Charles Stuart.	*Do.*	1st Gallery, north.	A. H. Ritchie.
47	Baron Bradwardine.	*Do.*	North-west Buttress.	John Hutchison.
48	Rose Bradwardine.	*Do.*	West.	D. Buchanan.
49	Claverhouse.	*Old Mortality.*	South.	W. B. Rhind.
50	Old Mortality.	*Do.*	North-east Buttress.	Andrew Currie.
51	Mause Headrigg.	*Do.*	4th Gallery, south.	——
52	Balfour of Burley.	*Do.*	South.	W. B. Rhind.
53	George Heriot.	*Fortunes of Nigel.*	South-west Buttress.	Peter Slater.
54	King James I.	*Do.*	do.	D. W. Stevenson.
55	Richie Moniplies.	*Do.*	East.	John Rhind.
56	George Buchanan.	*Tales of a Grandfather.*	West.	do.
57	Earl of Leicester.	*Kenilworth.*	North-west Buttress.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
58	Queen Elizabeth.	*Do.*	South.	W. Walker.
59	Amy Robsart.	*Do.*	North-west Buttress.	W. Brodie, R.S.A.
60	Wayland Smith.	*Do.*	South.	J. S. Gibson.
61	Minna Troil.	*The Pirate.*	South-west Buttress.	Mrs D. O. Hill.
62	Magnus Troil.	*Do.*	do.	do.
63	Saladin.	*The Talisman.*	South-east Buttress.	Clark Stanton.
64	Richard Cœur de Lion.	*Do.*	do.	Mrs D. O. Hill.

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

1

Ellen Douglas.
"Lady of the Lake."

2

Robert the Bruce.
"Castle Dangerous."

3

John Knox.

4

Queen Mary.
"The Abbot."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

5

The Last Minstrel.

"Lay of the Last Minstrel."

6

Oliver Cromwell.

'Woodstock."

7

Edie Ochiltree.

"The Antiquary."

8

Peter Peebles

'Redgauntlet."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

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"Lord of the Isles."

10

Constance.
"Marmion."

11

The Abbess.
"The Betrothed."

12

Meg Dods.
"St. Ronan's Well."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT

13

Montrose.

14

Charles I.

15

Dugald Dalgetty.

"Legend of Montrose."

16

Ravenswood.

17

Lucy Ashton.

18

Caleb Balderston.

"Bride of Lammermoor."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

19

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20

Hal o' the Wynd.

21

The Glee Maiden.

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Sir Piercie Shafton.

23

Lady of Avenel.

24

Halbert Glendinning.

"The Monastery."

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26

Rob Roy.

27

Dougal Cratur.

28

Diana Vernon.

29

Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

"Rob Roy."

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Jeanie Deans.

31

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32

Effie Deans.

33

David Deans.

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Madge Wildfire.

"Heart of Midlothian."

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36

Dirk Hatteraick.

37

Dandie Dinmont.

38

Julia Mannering

39

Dominie Sampson.

"Guy Mannering."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

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Friar Tuck.

41

Gurth.

42

Ivanhoe.

43

Rebecca.

44

Knight Templar.

"Ivanhoe."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

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Flora MacIvor.

46

Prince Charles.

47

Baron Bradwardine.

48

Rose Bradwardine.

"Waverley."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

49

Claverhouse.

50

Old Mortality.

51

Mause Headrigg.

52

Balfour of Burley.

"Old Mortality."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

53

George Heriot.

54

King James I.

"Fortunes of Nigel."

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Richie Moniplies.

"Fortunes of Nigel."

56

George Buchanan.

"Tales of a Grandfather.

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

57

Earl of Leicester.

58

Queen Elizabeth.

59

Amy Robsart.

60

Wayland Smith.

"Kenilworth."

STATUETTES ON THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

61

Minna Troil.

62

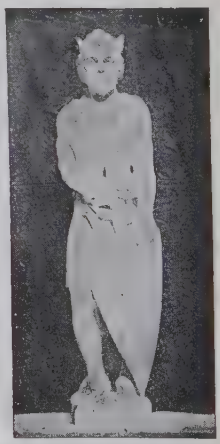
Magnus Troil.

"The Pirate."

63

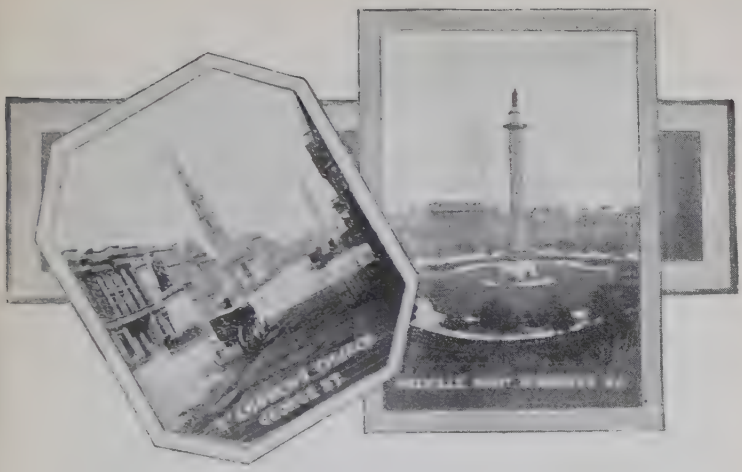
Saladin.

64



Richard Cœur de Lion.

"The Talisman."



CHAPTER VIII.

The New Town.

George Street is one of the handsomest in the New Town, having at its east end St. Andrew Square and at the west Charlotte Square. It is fully half-a-mile long and 115 feet broad, and was originally a residential quarter, but is now almost entirely occupied by shops. St. Andrew Square was built in 1772, and was the first square built in the New Town. Several famous men have lived there, amongst whom were David Hume and Lord Brougham. It is adorned by the Melville Monument, erected to Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811). The monument is a copy of the Trojan Column at Rome, and is 136 feet high, having on its summit a statue of Viscount Melville. In front of the Royal Bank of Scotland is an equestrian statue to John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1765-1823), a General and an officer of high distinction.

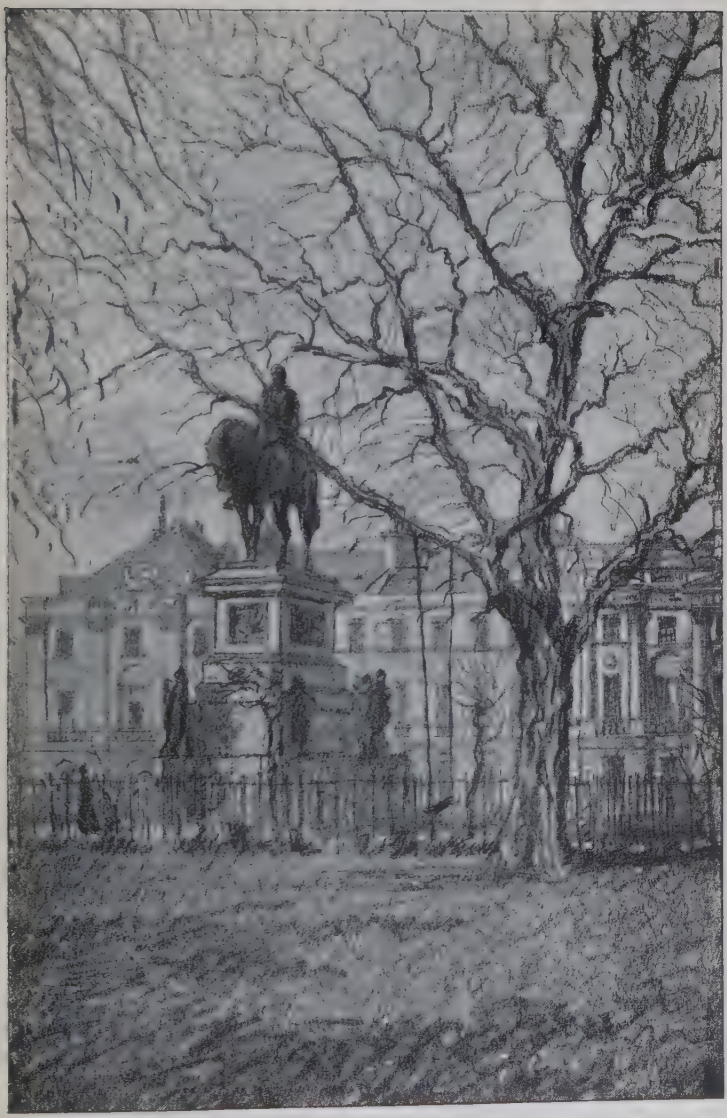
St. Andrew's Church will always be famous as the scene of the Disruption, when on 18th May 1843 some four hundred and seventy members left the Assembly and marched to Tanfield Hall, Canonmills, where they formed themselves into "The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland," and chose Dr Thomas Chalmers as their moderator. The famous publishing house of William Blackwood & Sons is situated at 45 George Street. The firm was founded by William Blackwood (1776-1834) in 1804, and in 1817 he founded *Blackwood's Magazine*, which has recently reached its 1000th number. The contributors to "Maga" comprise the most brilliant group of writers which has ever appeared in this country. "Christopher North" was one of the foremost.

William Blackwood, Publisher, 1776-1834. Founder of the Firm of Wm. Blackwood & Sons.

In the saloon are portraits of the Blackwood group, which comprised "Christopher North," Lockhart, David Moir, Sir Theodore Martin, Samuel Warren, Henry Stephens, Sir Archibald Alison, James Hogg, and William Aytoun. The firm published, with one exception, all "George Eliot's" novels. The Assembly Rooms and Music Hall are situated in George Street, and a number of statues adorn the street.

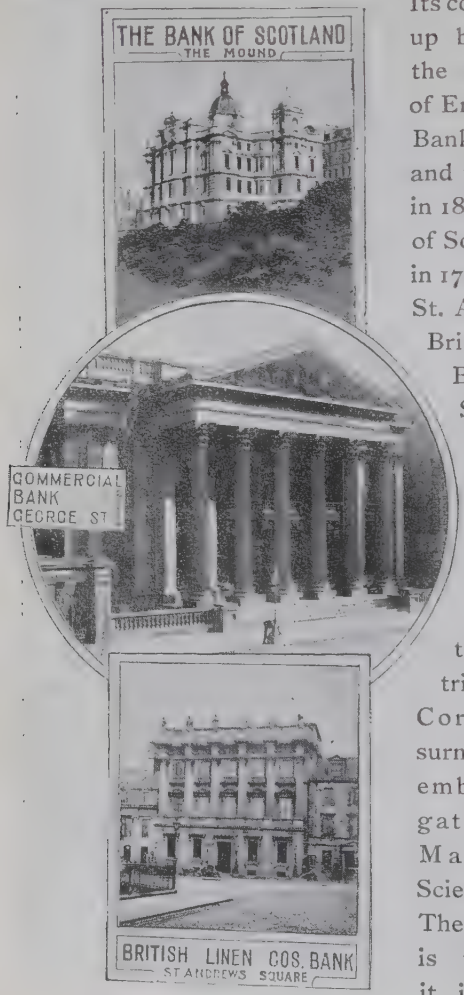
GEOR

At the east end is Sir John Steell's earliest work, "Alexander and Bucephalus," erected in 1884. It represents the famous steed being tamed by Alexander the Great, the idea being to show the complete predominance of mind over brute force. The statue of George IV. by Chantrey stands at the intersection of Hanover Street, and was erected to commemorate the visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822. Further west, at Frederick Street, is the statue to Pitt by Chantrey. William Pitt (1759-1806) was one of the greatest statesmen and Parliamentary leaders who ever lived in Britain. At the crossing of Castle Street stands the statue of Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847). He was an unrivalled pulpit orator and the leader of the Free Church. The memorial to the late Prince Consort (1819-1861) was inaugurated by the Queen in 1876, and shows the Prince in the uniform of a Field-Marshal. The equestrian statue is in bronze by Steell, and on the granite pedestals are bronze panels having bas-reliefs showing some of the more notable incidents in the Prince's life. The groups at each angle of the basement represent Art and Science, Labour, The Nobility, and The Service. The total cost exceeded £16,000. St. George's Church stands opposite.



Charlotte Square.

Edinburgh is the centre of banking for Scotland, and the chief banks have their head offices in the City. The Bank of Scotland, which stands in the Mound, was instituted in 1695. Its constitution was drawn up by John Holland on the model of the Bank of England. The present Bank was erected in 1826 and was greatly enlarged in 1870. The Royal Bank of Scotland was instituted in 1727; its head office is in St. Andrew Square. The British Linen Company's Bank, St. Andrew Square, was instituted in 1746. The present head office was built in 1852, from designs by Bryce, and cost £30,000. It is in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, with Corinthian columns, surmounted by statues, emblematic of Navigation, Commerce, Manufacture, Art, Science, and Agriculture. The carving on the facade is very elaborate, and it is one of the most



beautiful buildings in the City. The interior is gorgeously decorated in polished granite, and with busts of eminent Scotchmen. The Commercial Bank has its head office in George Street, and was instituted in 1810. There is a massive Corinthian portico, and the tympanum of the pediment has some splendid sculpture. The National Bank of Scotland was instituted in 1825, and has its head office in St. Andrew Square. In George Street and St. Andrew Square the principal Insurance Companies have their head offices. The assets of Scottish Insurance Companies are over fifty millions sterling. The National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, was a gift from Mr John R. Findlay, of Aberlour, one of the proprietors of *The Scotsman*. It was built at a cost to him of over £70,000, and was opened in 1889. The designs are by Dr Rowand Anderson; the architecture is fourteenth century Gothic; and the exterior is being decorated by some splendid statuary. The statues to eminent Scotchmen which are being erected include Gavin Douglas, poet; Sir David Lindsay, poet; Viscount Stair, Lord President; Dr Hunter, surgeon; Dr Hutton, geologist; Sir James Douglas, Bruce's companion, who met his death while carrying the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land; and John Knox, the great reformer.

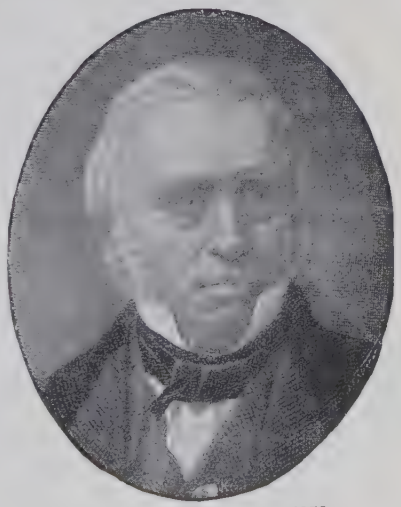
The Queen Mary group on the east side consists of Queen Mary and her two supporters, Maitland of Lethington and Bishop Leslie of Ross. The Portrait Galleries contain a splendid collection of Scottish Historical Pictures. The oldest of these is King James V., called the "King of the Poor." He was the father of Queen Mary, of whose portrait the Gallery has several different copies. There are two portraits of her son, James VI., called the "Scottish Solomon." Amongst other notable pictures are—Dr John Brown, author; Dr John Hill Burton, historian; Thomas Campbell, poet; Thomas Carlyle; Rev. Dr. Chalmers; Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde; Lord Cockburn; Neil Gow, the famous fiddler; Rev. Dr. Guthrie; Professor Sir Wm. Hamilton; Francis Horner, M.P.; David Hume; Rev. Dr. M'Crie; Hugh Miller, geologist; William Motherwell, poet. There are no less than eight portraits of Sir Walter Scott, and amongst these is the last portrait of him in his study, a year before his death, painted by Sir Francis Grant in 1831, when with broken health he was hard at work on "Count Robert of Paris." The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland occupies part of the same building, and contains a very interesting collection. The most notable are the "Maiden," which beheaded the Marquis of Argyll; Jenny Geddes' stool; John Knox's pulpit; the stool of repentance; Queen Mary's harp; the keys of Loch Leven Castle; a lock of Prince Charlie's hair; a Sedan chair; instruments of torture used against the Covenanters; and other ancient relics of bygone days.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. QUEEN STREET

The Philosophical Institution, Queen Street.

The Philosophical Institution, which is situated in Queen Street, near to the National Portrait Gallery, was instituted in 1846, to provide a popular literary, scientific, and educational institution in Edinburgh. It has now developed into a literary and social club, and is furnished with news rooms, writing and conversation rooms, smoking and billiard rooms. There are whist and golf clubs, and a musical and dramatic society, in connection with the Institution, and a suite of rooms is reserved for the exclusive use of ladies. There is a valuable reference library, and a circulating library containing 30,000 volumes. The presidents of the Institution have all been men of the highest position. The first president was Adam Black, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1846; and he was followed by Professor John Wilson (1847-1854), Lord Macaulay (1854-1859), Lord Brougham (1860-1868), Thomas Carlyle (1869-1881), William Ewart Gladstone (1881-1898). The present president is Lord Rosebery, who was

elected in succession to Mr Gladstone. Lord Macaulay was twice member of Parliament for Edinburgh, which he represented for ten years, and he continued to take an interest in the Philosophical Institution until his death. The most characteristic feature of the work of the Institution, and which has made it famous, is its annual lecture course. The lecturers comprise many of the men who have been foremost in the literature, science, and art of the time, and round whose names centre the progress in knowledge and enlightenment which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the century. Among these are:—Dickens, Thackeray, and Trollope; Emerson and Lowell; Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, and Principal Tulloch; Mr Ruskin and Matthew Arnold; Macaulay, Freeman, and Froude; Huxley, Tyndall, and Sir John Lubbock; the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Reay, Mr Goschen, Mr John Morley, Sir Henry Irving, Mr Hall Caine, and Mr Bayard. The books, which have had their origin in lectures delivered at the Institution, comprise several noteworthy contributions to literature, including Dean Stanley's "Lectures on the Church of Scotland," Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks," Kingsley's "Alexandria and her Schools," Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences," Freeman's "History of the Saracens," and many others.



Lord Macaulay, 1800-1859.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool on 29th December 1809, and was a son of Sir John Gladstone, M.P., and a grandson of a Leith merchant. He was very proud of his Scottish ancestors, and on the Market Cross of Edinburgh are engraved his own words, "who claims through both parents a purely Scottish descent." He was intimately associated with Edinburgh at one time as Member of Parliament for the County of Midlothian. As a statesman

William Ewart Gladstone, 1809-1898.

and orator, Mr Gladstone was the most illustrious of the Victorian era. He filled the highest Government offices, and was Prime Minister. As a Parliamentary debater he never had a superior, and by the force of his intellect he swayed the House of Commons. His name will live as an author. He made an especial study of Greek poetry, and wrote on religious subjects. He resigned in 1894, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Lord Rosebery. He died on 19th May 1898, aged 88, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Rosebery was born on 7th May 1847, and has devoted his life to politics. He was Chairman of the London County Council, and succeeded Mr Gladstone as Liberal Prime Minister in 1894. He was President of the Social Science Congress in 1874, and Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1880. Lord Rosebery frequently resides at Dalmeny Park, a few miles from Edinburgh, and he takes the deepest interest in everything which concerns the welfare of the City, where he is much respected. He is the most popular nobleman in Scotland, and can always be relied on to give his services for any public function. As an after-dinner orator he has no superior, indeed it is doubtful if he has an equal. He published a life of the younger Pitt in 1891 in the "English Statesmen" series, which exhibits literary abilities of a high order. He takes a keen interest in horse-racing, and has twice won the Derby—in 1894 with Ladas, and in 1895 with Sir Visto. His good luck is proverbial.

St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Broughton Street, was built in 1813 from designs by James Gillespie Graham, architect, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. It was originally a chapel, but on the establishment of the Hierarchy in Scotland it was called the Pro-Cathedral. By a decree of the Propaganda, of date 5th July 1886, this church was exalted to the position of St. Mary's Metropolitan Cathedral. The interior is spacious, measuring 110 feet by 57 feet, and some very valuable pictures adorn the walls. Among the paintings may be mentioned the magnificent altar piece by Vandyck, "The Dead Christ," which stands behind the altar, and was presented to the Cathedral by Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. This famous painting, by the permission of the church authorities, has several times been exhibited in the Royal Academy. There are also four paintings which were formerly in the private chapel of Murthly Castle, and there is a highly ornate Reredos. On one of the altars are six candlesticks formerly used in the Royal Chapel of Holyrood. There is also a complete set of vestments wrought by Queen Mary. The remonstrance used at the evening service is the gift of the Count de Chambord, given as a memorial of his first Communion made in the Cathedral, when the French King and family resided in Holyrood Palace. Two chalices and a ceborium are the gifts of the present Pope, Leo XIII., and there is a large collection of valuable vestments. There is also a very ancient chime of eight bells. The Very Reverend James Donlevy was ordained Canon in 1871, and he succeeded Archbishop Smith as Administrator of the Cathedral. Canon Donlevy is a member of the Edinburgh School Board, and he takes a deep interest in the welfare of his flock, and is much respected in the City. The Most Rev. Angus Macdonald, D.D., is Roman Catholic Archbishop of

the Diocese of Edinburgh, and there are in addition to St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral the following other places of worship: -St. Patrick's, Cowgate; St. Columbus', Upper Grey Street; St. Cuthbert's, Slateford Road; Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street; Convent of Sisters of the Poor, Gilmore Place; Convent of the Poor Clares, Liberton;

and at Leith the Church of Maris Stella, Constitution Street. There are in all twenty clergymen. The Catholic Institute, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Provost Chambers during the time of Bishop Strain, stands upon the site of the old "White Horse" Inn, and has an inscription built into the wall as follows:—

Boyd's Inn, at which Dr Samuel Johnson arrived in Edinburgh 14th August 1773, on his memorable tour to the Hebrides, occupied the larger part of the site of this building.

The Catholic Apostolic Church, Mansfield Place, was built in 1876 at a cost of £35,000. It is a massive building in the Norman style, is one of the sights of the City, and always open. The chief attraction is the exquisite mural decorations which are now being executed by Mrs Traquair. She began this work in 1894, and it is done by her without fee or reward, purely as a labour of love, to which she devotes five hours daily, and she expects to have it finished in two or three years. The whole work has been designed and executed by her without any assistance. The mural paintings on the Great Chancel Arch took fifteen months to complete. The highest point of the painting is 77 feet above the floor, and the area is equal to a canvas fully 120 feet long by 9 feet wide, or about 1100 square feet. The decoration is designed to represent the worship of Heaven as revealed in Holy Scripture, more especially in the visions of Ezekiel and St. John. The Altar is taken as the central point of the design, and the four great Cherubim are shown as worshipping towards it, and the centre of the arc of the beautiful transparent rainbow, which crosses them, is the Tabernacle on the Altar in which the Holy Sacrament is reserved. The two lower panels on each side are occupied by representations of the four great Cherubim so frequently spoken of in Holy Scripture, and are each shown in their proper symbolical colours. Above the four great Cherubim the general idea set forth is the Worship by the Holy Angels and the Worship by men through the Church. Highest of all, in a descending lunette, is the great Multitude of the Redeemed, "which no man could number," arrayed in white robes, with palms of victory, harps and trumpets in their hands. Around them is the sea of glass mingled with fire. Mrs Traquair is now decorating the north aisle and roofs, the chief subject being "The Parable of the Ten Virgins."

MRS TRAQUAIR
PAINTER OF THE MURAL DECORATIONS

THE
CATHOLIC
APOSTOLIC
CHURCH
HAINSFIELD PL

St. Bernard's Mineral Well stands by the side of the Water of Leith, at Stockbridge, near the Dean Bridge, from which it may be seen lying at the bottom of the ravine. The structure was erected in 1790 by Lord Gardenstone, and is in the form of a Grecian Temple of the Doric order. The water is similar in its medicinal properties to the springs at Harrogate and Moffat, and is famed for its efficacy for various aliments. The Well and ground around were bought by the late Mr William Nelson, publisher, who greatly beautified the place and presented it to the City. The Dean Bridge, which is 106 feet high, spans the stream near the little rural village of Dean. The late Mr John R. Findlay, of *The Scotsman*, erected some working-men's houses in the romantic valley of the Dean. The architecture of these houses is strikingly picturesque, and harmonizes with the surroundings. The Dean Cemetery has a splendid situation, and many of Edinburgh's great men are buried there. A beautiful monument to Alexander Russel, of *The Scotsman*, has been erected there. This stately memorial is of red Peterhead granite, 36 feet high; and there are also monuments to Professor Wilson, Aytoun, Lord Cockburn, Lord Jeffrey, and others. There is also a handsome memorial to soldiers of the Cameron Highlanders.

The Royal Botanic Gardens and the Public Arboretum are situated in Inverleith Row, and together they cover an area of over sixty acres. These Gardens are always open, and are under the direction of the Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, who lectures to some 500 students during the summer session. The Palm House is one hundred feet long, sixty feet broad, and seventy feet high, and contains a most superb collection of tropical plants. There are also a Museum and Rock Garden, with Alpine plants, a Pond with water plants; and in the Arboretum are specimens of most of the trees and shrubs which are grown in this country. A most magnificent view of Edinburgh from the north is to be obtained from the rising ground in the Gardens.

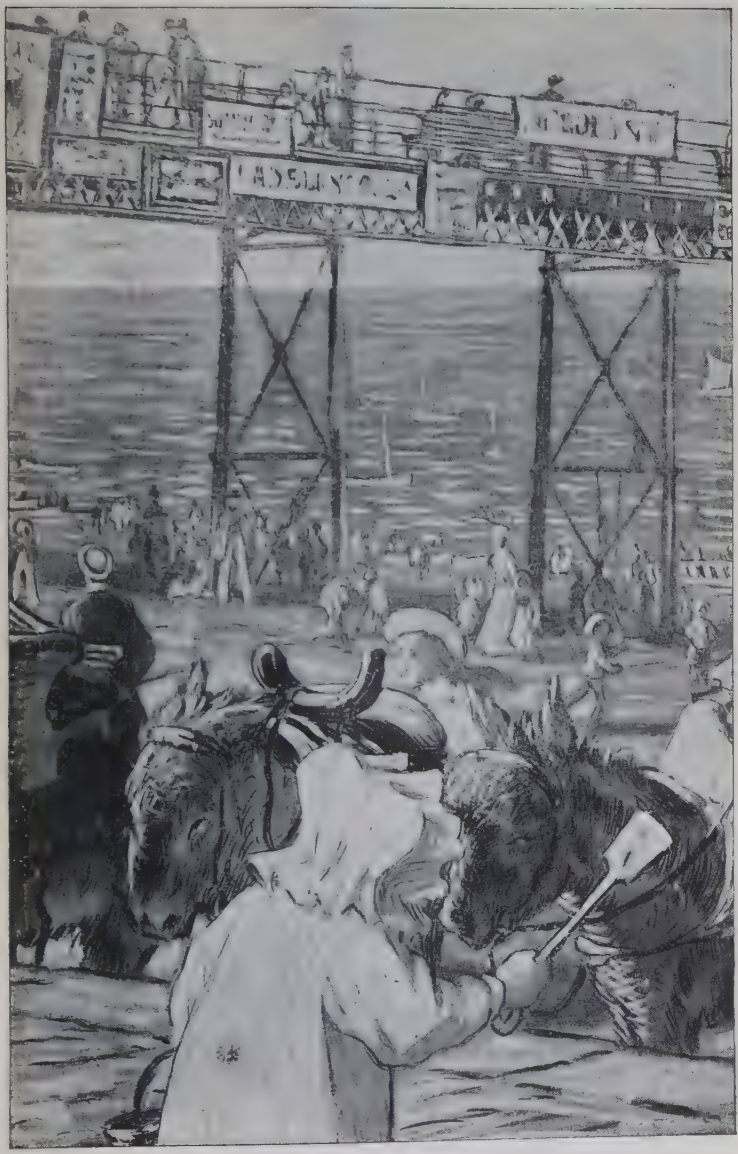
The town of Portobello has been recently amalgamated with the City, and now forms a part of it. On the road to Portobello lie some objects of interest. The ancient village of Restalrig, with its quaint church, which contains some curious old carvings. The Piershill Cavalry Barracks are at Jock's Lodge; and near there is the Craigentinny Mausoleum. The estate of Craigentinny was bought about the middle of last century by William Miller, a wealthy Edinburgh merchant; and in 1780, when in his ninetieth year, he married an Englishwoman, then in her fiftieth year, and in Paris she is said to have borne him a child, the late William Miller, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who was currently believed to be a changeling, and even to be a woman. The voice, figure, hairless face, and habits all bore out the popular belief. When he died no strangers were allowed to go near the body, and he was by his own directions buried in a solitary grave 40 feet deep. Above the coffin is a solid block of marble weighing about thirty tons. This superb mausoleum is in the form of a Greek temple, and is adorned by the Craigentinny Marbles. These represent the overthrow of Pharoah's hosts in the Red Sea, and the triumphal procession of Miriam and the Hebrew maidens, and are the finest specimens in this country. On the Portobello Road is the "Fishwives' Causeway," said to be part of the old Roman road between the Roman stations of Inveresk and Cramond. Portobello has been called the Scottish Brighton, and is a very popular watering place. Brighton Park was opened in 1867, and in the High Street are the Town Hall and other buildings. Handsome public baths have been recently erected. The Marine Parade is a mile long, and extends eastwards to Joppa, and still further east are Fisherrow and Musselburgh, separated by the River Esk.

BEACH
Portobello
HIGH ST.
PIER

The first house in Portobello was built by a seaman in 1742. He had served under Admiral Vernon (1684-1757), when Porto Bello (a town in the Isthmus of Panama, South America, discovered by Columbus in 1502) was taken from the Spaniards on 21st November 1739; and from this Portobello derived its name. Portobello sands was the favourite

Waiting for Custom.

drill ground for cavalry at the beginning of this century, and here the Edinburgh Light Horse, in which Sir Walter Scott served, used to exercise. It is recorded by Skene of Rubislaw that, in 1802, "in the intervals of drilling Scott used to



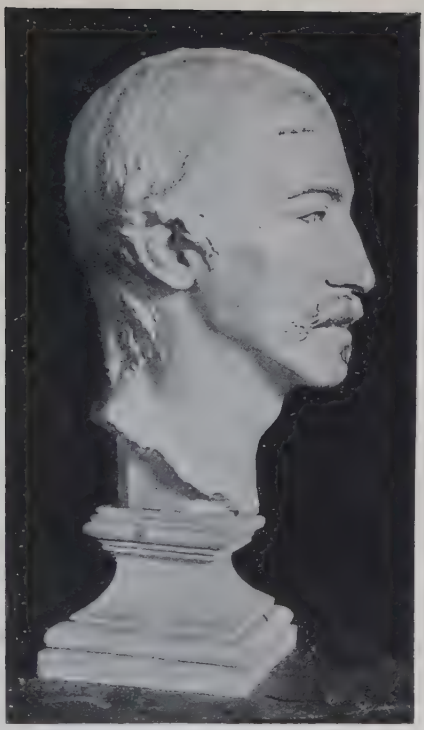
Portobello Sands.

delight in walking his powerful black horse up and down by himself on the Portobello sands within the beating of the surge; and now and then he would see him plunge in his spurs and go off as if at the charge, with the spray dashing about him. As we rode back to Musselburgh he often came and placed himself beside me to repeat the verse he had been composing during these pauses in our exercise." These verses were portions of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." The beach is very sandy, and the scene during the summer months—bathing machines, children, donkies, and other attractions—is very gay. The iron pier extends to a length of 1250 feet, and forms an attractive promenade. At the end is a hall, where a band plays, and concerts are held during the season.

Little Blossoms on the Beach.

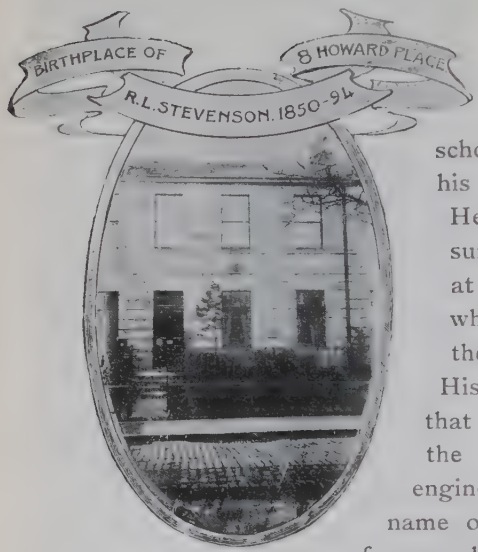
CHAPTER IX.

Robert L. Stevenson.



Bust of R. L. Stevenson in 1893

Robert L. Stevenson was born at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, on 13th November 1850. He was the son of Thomas Stevenson, C.E., and his grandfather was Robert Stevenson (1772-1850), the famous engineer who built the Bell Rock lighthouse. His mother, Margaret Balfour, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Balfour, minister of Colinton, near Edinburgh. The great author's real name is Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, but he changed it to Robert Louis Stevenson, and by this name he won his literary fame. As a babe he was a very delicate child, and as a little boy he spent many days in bed, but he had a sweet temper, and contented himself by living in a little wonder-world of romance, conjured up from his fertile brain. He was a dull scholar, but he began to write or rather to print a story when in his sixth year. He received part of



his education at the Edinburgh Academy and partly at private schools. The home of his boyhood was at 17 Heriot Row, and the summers were spent at Swanston Cottage, which lies at the foot of the Pentlands.

His father being desirous that he should follow the family profession of engineering, in which the name of Stevenson was so famous, he was sent in 1868 to the Edinburgh University to study. He was as poor a student at college as he had been at school, and had "little or no desire to carry off prizes," and it was said of him that he only looked in to his classes when the weather was bad. He has said—"No one ever played truant with more deliberate care, and none ever had more certificates for less education. All through my boyhood and youth I was known and pointed out for the pattern of an idler, and yet I was always busy on my own private end, which was to learn to write. I always kept two books in my pocket, one to read and one to write in." He had no taste for study of the kind given at the school and college, and idled away his time. Ultimately, to his father and mother's great grief and disappointment, he refused to become a civil engineer, and he decided to follow literature as a calling. It was then arranged that he should become a lawyer, and he got his legal training in

the office of an eminent firm of Edinburgh lawyers, Messrs Skene, Edwards & Garson, W.S., where he remained from 1871 to 1873, and he was, on 15th July 1875, called to the Bar, and like his great predecessor in literature, Sir Walter Scott, became an Advocate. He donned the wig and gown and paced up and down the Great Hall of the Parliament House. He had one or two briefs, but handed them over to others, and he never acted as an Advocate. When still a youth he had written for amateur magazines, and in 1871 he contributed to the *University Magazine*. In 1873 he made the acquaintance of Mr Sidney Colvin (keeper of prints and drawings, British Museum, and a well-known scholar and contributor to contemporary literature in London), and a life-long friendship resulted. Mr Colvin helped him in London to get his articles published, and he became a contributor to the principal magazines. His first book, "An Inland Voyage," was published in 1878, and then followed "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes" (1879); "Travels with a Donkey" (1879); Virginibus Puerisque" (1881); "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" (1882); "New Arabian Nights" (1882); "Treasure Island" (1883); "The Silverado Squatters" (1884); "A Child's Garden of Verses" (1885); "Prince Otto" (1885); "Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" (1886); "Kidnapped" (1886); "Memoir of Professor Fleeming Jenkin" (1887); "The Merry Men" (1887); "Underwoods" (1887); "Memories

Stevenson's Mother, died 1897.

and Portraits" (1887); "The Black Arrow" (1888); "The Master of Ballantrae" (1889); "Father Damien: an Open Letter" (1890); "Ballads" (1891); "Across the Plains" (1891); "A Footnote to History" (1892); "Island Nights Entertainments" (1893); "Catriona" (1893); "Weir of Hermiston," an unfinished romance, published in 1895; and "St. Ives," which was completed by Mr Quiller Couch in 1897. "The Vailima Letters" were published in 1895, and he also wrote "Fables" and "Songs of Travel."

He was always delicate, and wandered about from place to place in search of health. At San Francisco in 1879, he was very ill and his life was despaired of. A kind, tender-hearted woman, Mrs Osbourne (a widow with a grown-up family), heard of the young man, alone in a strange land and nigh to death, and with all a woman's tender care she nursed him through his critical illness till he was restored to health. Stevenson fell in love with this good, kind woman, and at San Francisco, on 19th May 1880, he married Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne. They lived an ideally happy life together, and he says of her:—

> "Teacher, tender comrade, wife,
> A fellow farer true through life,
> Heart-whole and soul-free,
> The August Father
> Gave to me."

She was a true helpmate to him. With his wife he wrote "The Dynamiter" (1885); and with Mr Lloyd Osbourne, his step-son, he wrote "The Wrong Box" (1889); "The Wrecker" (1892); "The Ebb Tide" (1894). To Mr Charles Baxter, W.S., Edinburgh, his life-long friend, he wrote many letters, some of which have been published. In 1890 he bought a small property on the side of the Vaea mountain, above the town of Apia, in Samoa, a group of islands in the Western Pacific. He called his home Vailima, and spent there some

happy years with his wife, working away and fighting against continuous ill-health, till on 3rd December 1894, he died suddenly at the early age of forty-four, and he was buried, by his own express wish, on the Vaea mountain-top, which overlooks his Samoan home of Vailima. The natives cut a road up the mountain, and carried him lovingly to his long home. His mother was with him in Samoa, and came home to die in 1897.

Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-1894.

Stevenson has taken a foremost place in the literature of his generation and language, and Edinburgh may well be proud of her rarely-gifted son. The names of Sir Walter Scott and R. L. Stevenson will always be joined together as Edina's chiefest literary ornaments. Both men shed a halo over the Old Romance. A monument has been erected to his memory by Americans at San Francisco. It is in the form of a sixteenth-century ship,

of thirty guns, careering to the West, with golden sails full spread, and with a figure of Pallas, looking towards the setting sun, in its prow. The ship is about five feet high, and on the granite plinth is engraved the famous passage from his Christmas sermon: "To be honest, to be kind; to earn a little, to spend a little less; to keep a few friends, and these without capitulations." A memorial in the form of a mural monument is to be placed in the Moray Aisle, of St. Giles Cathedral. The medallion portrait for the monument is being executed by Mr A. Saint Gaudens, an American sculptor, who knew Stevenson in America. A life of Stevenson has been written for the "Famous Scots" series by Margaret Moyes Black, which gives some pleasant personal reminiscences, and a full biography is being written by his friend, Mr Sidney Colvin. Scotland is rich in her literary shrines. We have the Burns shrine at Ayr, the Scott shrine at Abbotsford, and now we have the Stevenson shrine at Swanston. This charmingly rural little hamlet lies nestling at the foot of the Pentland hills, about four miles south-west from Edinburgh. Here is Stevenson's description:—"The road finally begins to scale the main slope of the Pentlands.

Swanston Cottage.

Swanston.

A bouquet of old trees stands round a white farmhouse; and from a neighbouring dell, you can see smoke rising and leaves ruffling in the breeze. Straight above, the hills climb a thousand feet into the air. The neighbourhood, about the time of lambs, is clamorous with the bleating of flocks; and you will be awakened, in the grey of early summer mornings, by the barking of a dog or the voice of a shepherd shouting to the echoes. This, with the hamlet lying behind unseen, is Swanston." Here Stevenson spent his boyhood's long

The Pentland Hills, Stevenson's Early Haunts. Silver Medal Picture.

The Roving Shepherd's Cottage, Swanston. Gold Medal Picture, by James Patrick, Edinburgh.

summer days. Mr James Patrick, photographer, Comiston Road, Edinburgh, is an enthusiastic admirer of Stevenson and everything connected with him, and he has taken a series of pictures of the home and haunts of Stevenson. The Stevenson pictures in this book are from photographs by Mr Patrick. These are in the highest style of photographic art, and have gained the silver and gold medals at the Edinburgh Photographic Exhibition. Stevenson has immortalized John Todd, the roving shepherd of the Pentlands, and his cottage. When a boy he used to wander about the hills, book in hand, and John put him off for frightening his sheep, telling him to go home and that he would never be fit for anything. They became great friends afterwards. In the garden of Swanston Cottage at the base of the Pentlands rises a high rock, and here in a cleft stands Stevenson's Rowan Tree, carved by his own hand, with the initials T. S. 1874, a device of the Rising Sun, and beneath are the initials R. L. S. The significance of this is that Robert Louis Stevenson is the Rising Son in 1874 of Thomas Stevenson. This tree is somewhat of a curiosity, as there grows alongside, and apparently from the same root, another tree of a different species—"Jekyll and Hyde."

Stevenson's Rowan Tree at Swanston.

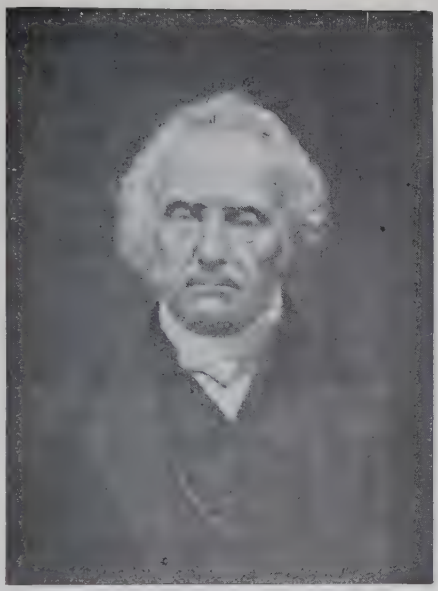
CHAPTER X.

Ministers and Churches.

Edinburgh is the centre of church life in Scotland, and in the month of May every year ministers of the various denominations — Established Church, Free Church, and United Presbyterian Church—meet in their respective Assembly Halls to discuss religious subjects. No country has had a harder fight for religious freedom than Scotland, but

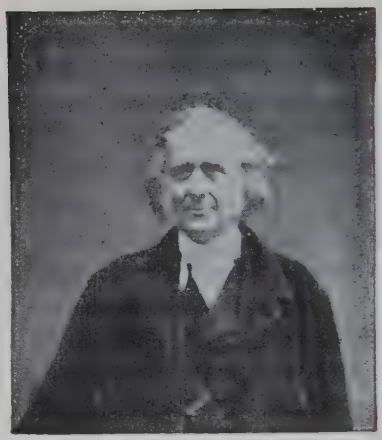
> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Now that the civil and religious liberty is secured, there is still a battle to fight, though of a very different kind. There has been a complete change in the aspect of religious matters in Scotland during the past generation, more especially in towns and cities. Education is now universal, and newspapers are read in every household. The articles they supply are of a very high-class nature—this is especially the case in Edinburgh—with the result that ministers find a great difficulty in preaching sermons which will attract the masses of the people. The problem is a very difficult one. The clergy should be the moral and spiritual guides to the people, and the noblest of all callings should attract the best intellects. This will, I doubt not, be the case in the future, as it has been in the past. Amongst the ministers who have made Edinburgh famous, a foremost place must be given to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D. He was born at Anstruther, Fife, on 17th March 1780; studied at St. Andrews University; and was ordained in 1803 minister of Kilmany, Fifeshire, nine miles from St. Andrews. He devoted the early years of his ministry chiefly to scientific pursuits, and conducted classes at St. Andrews for Chemistry and Mathematics, and also devoted considerable time to the study of Political Economy. The death of a brother led him to think seriously of religious matters, and following this the death of his sister, and a subsequent long and critical illness, when he expected to die, forced him to face the great problem of life: the existence of God. He had a keen struggle, with the result that God was to him a *fact*, the Bible was the Word of God, and Jesus Christ was the Son of God and the Saviour of mankind. All his energies were now devoted to the furtherance of God's cause and kingdom. He threw himself body and soul into the work with eloquence which



Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., 1780-1847.

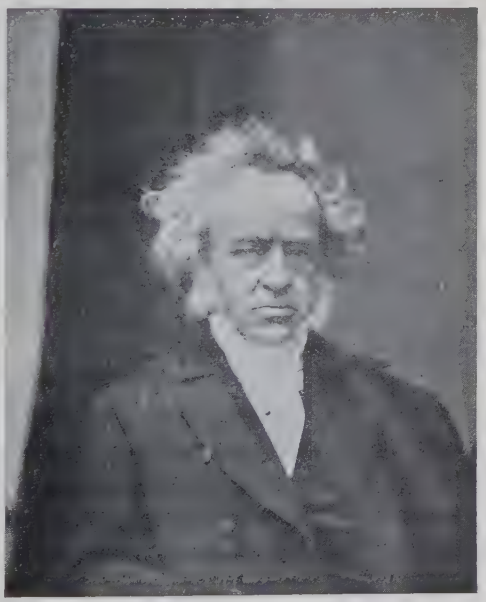
has never been surpassed. He became minister at Glasgow in 1815; Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews in 1823; and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh in 1827. In 1843 he left the Established Church, and, followed by four hundred and seventy ministers, formed the Free Church, and subsequently became Principal of the Free Church College. He died at his residence, 1 Church Hill, Edinburgh, on 30th May 1847. "It was felt that since the days of Knox no such man had been known in the Scottish church. His greatness was shown alike by what he was and what he had done. He seemed to combine the orator and the statesman, the ecclesiastic and the patriot, the philosopher and the poet, the scientist and the saint. No man had ever been so run after as a pulpit orator. No man of his day had ever conceived so great undertakings or done so much to realise them." A monument has been erected to his memory in George Street, and his life was written by Dr Hanna. Professor Blaikie has also written his life for the "Famous Scots" series. Chalmers' published works extend to thirty-four volumes. He was unrivalled as a pulpit orator, and justly beloved as a man.



Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., 1803-1873.

Thomas Guthrie was born at Brechin, 12th July 1803, and studied at Edinburgh University and also at Paris. He was minister of Arbirlot, near Arbroath, in 1830; of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in 1837; and of St. John's, Edinburgh, in 1840. He threw all his energies into the problem of reclaiming the degraded portion of the community, more especially in his own parish, and by his labours and his splendid eloquence he achieved great success. He followed Chalmers in 1843, and was one of the founders of the Free Church. His name, however, will ever be remembered as the Founder of the Ragged Schools. He laboured earnestly in the cause of temperance, and indeed in every good work of social reform for the benefit of the masses he was foremost. He became minister of Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and by his eloquence he succeeded in raising in one year (1845-1846) over £100,000 for providing Free Church manses. His singular oratorical gift was the blending of the deepest solemnity and pathos with the humorous. He was liberal-minded, and showed the broadest sympathy with every movement for the elevation of the human race. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1862. He published a number of important works, chiefly on religious and social subjects, and was the first editor of the *Sunday Magazine* in 1864. He died on 24th February 1873, and his autobiography has been edited by his sons.

Robert Smith Candlish was born at Edinburgh in 1806, and educated at Glasgow University. He became minister of St. George's Established Church, Edinburgh, in 1834, and followed Chalmers in 1843, and was his chief assistant in founding the Free Church. He became minister of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh; and on the death of Chalmers became leader of the Free Church. He threw his whole energies into consolidating and extending the Church. As a debater in the Church Courts he had no rival, and he was a brilliant pulpit orator; earnest, persuasive, and eloquent. He especially urged the cause of education, and was foremost in the movement for union with other dissenting bodies. He was Moderator of the Free Assembly in 1861, and Principal of the New College in 1862. His published works extend to twenty volumes on religious subjects. The principal are "Contributions to the Exposition of Genesis," "An Examination of Maurice's Theological Essays," and "Life in a Risen Saviour." He died at Edinburgh on 19th October 1873. His life has been written by Dr W. Wilson.



Rev. Robert S. Candlish, D.D., 1806-1873.

John Cairns was born at Ayton Law, Berwickshire, on 23rd August 1818. His father was a shepherd tending sheep on the Lammermoor hills. When a boy of twelve years old he left school and became a "herd laddie," whiling away the time by reading books while the sheep were feeding. He entered the Edinburgh University in 1834, and was a distinguished student. He studied divinity, and in 1843 he went as a student to Germany, where he studied and travelled for two years. He was ordained minister of Golden Square Secession Church, Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1845, where he remained till 1876. Under his ministry this congregation flourished greatly, and in 1859 Wallace Green Church was built. He was an eminent preacher, and "Cairns of Berwick," the name by which he was lovingly called, was one of the great powers in the United Presbyterian Church. He was appointed Professor of Theology in the College of that denomination at Edinburgh in 1867, but still continued his ministerial duties at Berwick till 1876. In 1879 he was made Principal of the College, and continued there till he died in Edinburgh, 12th March 1892. He received the degree of Doctor of

Rev. John Cairns, D.D., 1818-1892.

Divinity from the Edinburgh University in 1858, and an LL.D. at the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh in 1884. He published a memoir of Dr John Brown, and "Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century." He was a distinguished theologian, and one of the great moral and religious forces in Scotland during the century. There is an excellent biography, "Life and Letters by John Cairns," by the Rev. Alex. R. M'Ewen, D.D.

Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D., Emeritus Minister of Broughton Place U.P. Church.

The Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D., was ordained a minister in 1837, and is Emeritus minister of Broughton Place United Presbyterian Church. He was Moderator of the Synod in 1874, and one of the foremost preachers of his time. He has recently retired from active ministerial duties, after having laboured for full sixty years in the cause of Christ. He has recently passed through great affliction, having lost his wife and his only son, the late Sheriff Comrie Thomson. His colleague, the Rev. Dr John Smith, is one of the best-known and most gifted ministers in the United Presbyterian Church. He was ordained in 1873, and was minister in Berwick-on-Tweed until he came several years ago as helper and successor to Dr Thomson. He celebrated his ministerial semi-jubilee last year, when he was the recipient of a splendid testimonial to enable him to visit the Holy Land for the good of his health. Dr Smith is deeply interested in the question of union of the Scottish Churches. He is an earnest preacher, with a lively style of pulpit oratory peculiarly his own.

The Church of Scotland has some forty places of worship in Edinburgh, and about 1600 in all Scotland. Edinburgh is divided into parishes, and by far the largest and most important of these is the Parish of St. Cuthbert, with a population of about 70,000. St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, according to Archbishop Eyre, "is the oldest foundation of any church in Scotland." "There is no doubt," says Skene, "that it was founded by St. Cuthbert himself," d. 687. In Sebastian Munster's Cosmographia (Basle, 1550) are the words relating to Edinburgh, "Under the rock of the Maidin Castle is the new Parish Church of St. Cuthbert's," built on the site of a church most probably destroyed in Hertford's barbarous invasion in 1544, when Edinburgh was burned to the ground. William Harlaw, its first Protestant minister, was in deacon's orders and preacher under Edward VI. He had for colleague in 1573 Robert Pont, Commissioner of the Diocese of Moray, for ten years a Lord of Session, five times Moderator of the General Assembly, and had been offered and refused the Bishopric of Caithness. In 1640 the church became a barracks for the soldiers of the Commonwealth army during their five months' investment of the Castle, and was sorely battered by the cannon thereof, as again after the Revolution of 1688, when the Castle was held by the Duke of Gordon for James VII. Becoming unsafe, it was replaced by a new church in 1775, at a cost to the heritors of £4231. The spire was built by public subscription for £818, and is all that now remains of the building. The foundation stone of the new church was laid on 19th May 1892 by His Grace the Lord High Commissioner, the Marquis of Tweeddale. The dedication service took place on the 11th July 1894, when the sermon was preached by the late Very Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D. The equipment of the church will be completed by an organ built by Hope

Jones, the gift of Robert Cox, M.P., who has a hereditary connection with the parish and congregation. The cost of the church and hall will considerably exceed £40,000, whereof £2000 were given by the heritors. The present ministers are Rev. James MacGregor, D.D., H.R.S.A., F.R.S.E., one of H.M. Chaplains for Scotland, and Rev.

Rev. Dr. MacGregor in his Study.

A. Wallace Williamson, M.A. Dr MacGregor was born at Scone, Perthshire, in 1832, and educated at Perth Academy and St. Andrews University. He was ordained in 1855 to the High Church, Paisley; from there he went to Monimail Parish in 1862, and to the Tron Church, Glasgow, in 1864. He was translated to the Tron Church,

Edinburgh, in 1868; and in 1874 became minister of St. Cuthbert's, which is the largest congregation in Scotland. Dr MacGregor was made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen in 1886, and is a great favourite with Royalty. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1891, and is one of the most fervid and eloquent preachers in Scotland.

The Victoria Hall, or, as it is generally called, Assembly Hall, is situated in the Lawnmarket, and was built in 1844 from designs by Gillespie Graham. It is a handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant spire 241 feet high, and is used for the May meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D., LL.D., the son of Rev. John Lees, minister of Stornoway, was born in 1834, and received his education at Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. He was ordained parish minister of Garnock, Ross, in 1856, and of the Abbey Church, Paisley, in 1859. He was appointed in 1877 parish minister of the High Kirk, which worships in St. Giles Cathedral. He was made Chaplain to the Queen in 1881, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle and of the Chapel Royal of Scotland in 1887. He has published a history of the Abbey of Paisley; history of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and other books.

The Very Rev. Dr. Archibald Scott was born in 1837, and educated at Glasgow University; was ordained minister of the East Parish, Perth, in 1860, and was subsequently parish minister of Maxwell, Glasgow; Linlithgow; Greenside, Edinburgh; and he has been parish minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, since 1880. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1896. He has published several books, "Buddhism and Christianity," and others, and he takes a deep interest in foreign missions and mission work generally.

Greyfriars Parish Church, Candlemaker Row, possesses great historic interest from the ancient graveyard which surrounds it. The Old Greyfriars Church was erected in 1612, but was partly destroyed by an explosion of gun-

St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, 1894.

powder in 1718, and in 1721 New Greyfriars Church was built. St. Stephen's Parish Church, St. Stephen's Street, was built in 1828 from designs by W. H. Playfair. It is in the mixed Roman style, and has a square tower 165 feet high.

The Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D., is the son of Harry Rainy, M.D., Professor of Forsenic Medicine in Glasgow University, and was born in 1826. He was educated at Glasgow University, and studied medicine, but abandoned it in favour of theology, which he studied at the New College of the Free Church, Edinburgh. He was ordained minister of the Free Church, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1851, and went to the Free High Church, Edinburgh, in 1854, where he continued minister until 1862, when he succeeded Principal Cunningham as Professor of Church History in the New

Principal Rainy, D.D., New College, Edinburgh.

College, Edinburgh. Dr Candlish was Principal of the College from 1862 until his death in 1873, and Dr Rainy succeeded him as Principal in 1874. He is now the recognised leader of the Free Church, and he is a worthy successor of Dr Chalmers, Dr Candlish, Dr Guthrie, and Dr Cunningham, and as an ecclesiastical statesman and

Rev. Dr. Whyte preaching in Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh.

diplomatist he has no superior. He has published several books, and was Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly in 1887.

Rev. Alexander Whyte, D.D., the senior minister of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, was born at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1837, and educated at Aberdeen University and the New College, Edinburgh. He was ordained as colleague in Free St. John's Church, Glasgow, in 1866, and came to Free St. George's, Edinburgh, in 1870, as colleague and successor to Dr Candlish, on whose death in 1873 he became minister of the most important Church in the Free Church denomination. Dr Whyte is an earnest and eloquent preacher, and he has published a considerable number of

books. His three volumes on Bunyan are well known. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1898. His colleague, the Rev. Hugh Black, M.A., was born at Rothesay in 1868, and was educated at Glasgow University and the Free Church College, Glasgow. He was ordained minister of Sherwood Church, Paisley, in 1891, and came to Edinburgh, as colleague to Dr Whyte in Free St. George's, in 1896. His publications are "The Dream of Youth" and "Friendship," both of which have gone through several editions. The Rev. Mr Black is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators in this country.

The Rev. Walter Chalmers Smith, D.D., LL.D., was born at Aberdeen in 1824, and studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. He was ordained a minister of the Free Church in 1850, and was appointed minister of the Free High Church, Edinburgh, in 1876, and continued his active duties there until 1894. He now resides at Dunblane. Dr Smith is a poet, and has published a number of volumes of poetry. "The Bishop's Walk," in 1861, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Orwell," and "Olrig Grange," in 1872, under that of "Herman Kunst," were published, and created great interest, more especially the latter. These were followed by "Hilda among the Broken Gods," 1878; "Raban, or Life Splinters," 1880; "North Country Folk," 1883; "Kildrostan: a Dramatic Poem," 1884; "A Heretic," 1890; and a number of other short poems. Dr Smith was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1893.

Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith, Poet.

The Rev. Dr. John Hutchison was born at Glasgow in 1835, and was educated at the Glasgow University and the

Dr MACGREGOR St CUTHBERT'S
Dr SCOTT St GEORGE'S
Dr HUTCHISON BONNINGTON U.P.
Dr WHYTE. FREE St GEORGE'S
Dr CAMERON LEES. St GILES
REV. H. BLACK. FREE St GEORGE'S
Dr SMITH. BROUGHTON PL. U.P.

United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, and he also studied at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He was ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Renfrew, in 1864, where he continued until 1877, when he came to Bonnington U.P. Church, Edinburgh, of which he is now senior minister. He has published a number of theological works, and was chosen Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1897.

The New College of the Free Church was projected by Dr Chalmers at the time of the Disruption in 1843, and the foundation stone was laid by him on 4th June 1846 (exactly one year previous to his funeral day). The buildings were designed by W. H. Playfair, architect, and are in an elegant Elizabethan style, combining the Tudor and Gothic. The entrance is through a beautifully-groined archway, leading to a spacious quadrangle, which is 177 feet by 165 feet. The Free High Church is on the east side. The College contains class-rooms, senate hall, students' hall, and a library of 50,000 volumes, which is adorned by a statue of Dr Chalmers as Principal of the College, by Steell. The most striking feature of the edifice is the two square towers, each 121 feet high, and the third tower 95 feet high. The total cost was £47,000, of which £10,000 was for the site. In the College quadrangle a colossal statue of John Knox, executed by John Hutchison, R.S.A., was erected in May 1896. The Free Assembly Hall is entered by a flight of stairs from the south end of the quadrangle. It stands exactly on the site of the old Guise Palace, which was occupied by Mary of Guise, wife of King James V. and mother of Queen Mary, and Regent of Scotland during her minority. The Assembly Hall was designed by David Bryce at a cost of £7000, which sum was collected by the ladies of the Free Church. It was opened on 6th November 1850.

The Barclay Free Church, Bruntsfield Links, is named after the lady who gave a bequest of £10,000 to build it. The architecture is somewhat unique, and is a species of ornamental Gothic. The spire is a landmark all round the country, and rises to a height of 250 feet.

St. George's Free Church, Shandwick Place, was built in 1869 from designs by David Bryce, the total cost being £31,000. A stately Italian Campanile tower, from designs by Dr Rowand Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, was added in 1882. This tower is considered to be the finest of its kind in the country.

The Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, was born in 1840, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was Pantonian Professor of Theology and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and was made Bishop in 1886. He has published a number of theological works.

St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Palmerston Place, was erected by money bequeathed by the late Misses Walker of Coates and Drumsheugh. On these estates lie some of the principal residential streets in the west end, yielding a rental of about £20,000 a year. The whole of this sum, representing a capital of about £500,000, was left for the erection and endowment of the Cathedral. It was designed by the celebrated architect, Sir Gilbert Scott (1811-1878), and is in the early Pointed style of architecture. It is the largest and grandest example of ecclesiastical architecture erected in Great Britain since the Reformation. The dimensions are—Length, 278 feet; breadth, 98 feet; height of choir, 58 feet. The spire rises to a height of 275 feet. The ceiling is of oak, and is a superb specimen, with mouldings and ornamentation. The Cathedral was consecrated on 30th October 1879; the total cost being about £135,000. The Cathedral Song School has some splendid mural decorations by Mrs Traquair, which are a source of great attraction. These decorations illustrate the canticle; *Benedicite, Omnia Opera*—"O all ye works of the Lord; bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever." There are portraits of many famous men: poets, painters, and others; which include Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Carlyle, Sir Noel Paton, Watts, Blake, Dante, General Gordon, Cardinal Newman, and others. Mrs Traquair has also introduced portraits of some of the choristers and others connected with the Cathedral.

Dean Wilson. Bishop Dowden. Canon Mitchell-Innes.
Rev. J. R. Leslie. Canon Keating. Rev. Dr. Lawlor. Rev. W. P. Oakeley.
ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL CLERGY, 1898. Rev. A. Griffiths.

It took her four years to execute this work, from 1888 till 1892.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Princes Street, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York Place, are very beautiful examples of ecclesiastical architecture.

St. George's Church, Charlotte Square, was built in 1814 at a cost of £33,000, from designs by Robert Reid. The dome and upper part is a miniature copy of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The first minister, the Rev. Andrew Thomson, was a very celebrated divine, and one of the most beloved of his day. He preached there from the opening in 1814 till his death in 1831.

St. George's Church, Charlotte Square.

CHAPTER XI.

Education.

Edinburgh as an educational centre is the most important in the Kingdom, both on account of the number and quality of its Colleges and Schools, and the value of its educational endowments. The first in importance is the University, which has already been noticed, and then comes a long list of Colleges and Schools. The School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, was founded in 1505, and the lectures qualify for the University of Edinburgh and other Universities. There are classes for women in connection with this School, which are well attended. The Edinburgh School of Pharmacy and of Medicine, in Marshall Street has a number of classes for medical students. There are ample facilities in Edinburgh for board and residence of women students at the Masson Hall and the Muir Hall; and the Medical College for Women, Minto House, was founded and is conducted by the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women, expressly for giving ample facilities to women medical students. There are also the Edinburgh Dental School, Edinburgh Veterinary College, New Veterinary College, and Edinburgh School of Agriculture.

Amongst the educational establishments of Edinburgh the Royal High School is by far the most ancient. It appears to have existed as early as the beginning of the twelfth century. It was then under the care of the Abbot and Canons of Holyrood, and it remained in their hands till the Reformation, being during that time known as "The Grammer Schule of Edinburgh." Towards the close of this period it received certain grants from Mary Queen of Scots, and after her time the management of the School was transferred to the Clergy and Town Council of Edinburgh; and the School received from James VI. in 1598 the title which it still officially bears, "*Schola Regia Edimburgensis*" —"The Royal High School of Edinburgh." There is built into the wall of the present School an ancient stone, which belonged to the old High School, bearing the following inscription:—

I·R·6
MUSIS RESPUBLICA·FLORET·1578.

The site of the School has been frequently changed. At first it was situated within the precincts of Holyrood Abbey. In 1554 the Burgh ordered a new School in the following terms: "Caus big the Grammer Schule lyand on the eist syd of the Kirk-of-Field Wynd." While it was building, the town house of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, situated at the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd, and known as Cardinal Beaton's House, was "tane to be the Grammer Schule." The building erected on the east side of the Kirk-of-Field Wynd, on ground which had previously formed part of the Gardens of the Monastery of the Blackfriars, was occupied by the School for about two hundred years. The School was then removed in 1779 to a building still standing in High School Yards, at the east end of the street now known as Infirmary Street, the Wynd leading from it still bearing the name of the High

School Wynd. It continued there till 1829, when, in consequence of the growth of the town northward, the present edifice was erected on the southern slopes of the Calton Hill. Designed by Thomas Hamilton, R.S.A., himself an old pupil of the School, it was founded under Royal patronage, 28th July 1825, and completed June 1829. On the 23rd day of that month the Rector, Masters, and Boys, preceded by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, marched in procession from the old building to the new. In 1872 the School passed under the control of the School Board of Edinburgh. For two centuries most of the leading families in Scotland sent their sons to be educated at the Royal High School, and especially towards the close of last century, when the famous Dr Adam was Rector. Amongst the prominent names of pupils are Sir Walter Scott, Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden, Robert Fergusson, Robert Blair—*Poets;* Henry Mackenzie, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Dugald Stewart, William and Patrick Fraser-Tytler, Boswell, Leonard Horner, George Wilson, Sir Daniel Wilson—*Men of Literature.*

John Marshall, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Edinburgh Royal High School.

The present Rector is John Marshall, M.A., LL.D., born at Edinburgh in 1845, was educated at Edinburgh University, where he was one of the most distinguished students, being seven times medallist. He graduated in 1869, and was subsequently a student and lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford. He was Professor of Classics at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1877 till 1882, when he received the appointment of Rector of the Royal High School. He has edited several classical works.

Edinburgh Academy, Henderson Row.

The Edinburgh Academy was established in 1824, and incorporated by Royal Charter of George IV. Lord Cockburn was the principal founder; Lord Jeffrey was one of the proprietors; and Sir Walter Scott was an original director and member of the Academical Club, and he made the inaugural speech at the opening of the School in 1824. Henry Mackenzie, the author of "The Man of Feeling," was present on that occasion. The Academy is a handsome building designed by Mr Burn, and cost £16,000. A large gymnasium and scientific laboratory and other extensions have recently been added. Mr George Crabbie has presented two fives-courts and a library, and two new boarding-houses have recently been erected. The distinctive features of the Academy curriculum are that a very large proportion of boys pass to the Universities and professions; hence the work in the upper portion of the School is greatly specialized in various directions. The School has large pictorial collections—classical, historical, architectural—as well as a large portrait collection of distinguished old boys. Every three years or so Greek plays are performed by present and former pupils and masters. Great attention is given to music. The Academy is the only day school, with the exception of Westminster School, London, which makes an

R. J. Mackenzie, M.A., Oxon., Rector of the Edinburgh Academy.

adequate provision for physical education as binding as intellectual education. It possesses eighteen acres of playing fields near the School. The Rector is Mr R. J. Mackenzie, M.A., Oxon. He is a son of the late Lord Mackenzie, Senator of the College of Justice of Scotland, and was educated at Loretto School and Keble College, Oxford, where he was Senior Scholar. He was at Oxford from 1876 till 1880, and was Master at Clifton College from 1881 till 1888, when he was appointed Rector of the Edinburgh Academy. Among the more distinguished pupils have been the late Archbishop Tait, the late Bishop Mackenzie, of the Central African Mission, Professor Marcus Dods, Dean Pigon, of Bristol, and Dean Boyle, of Salisbury; the Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, a former Lord-Advocate for Scotland; the Lord-Justice-Clerk; the Solicitor-General for England (Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.), and R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P. Among the present occupants of the Scottish Bench are the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pearson, Lord Kyllachy, Lord Moncrieff, and Lord Adam. Five Academy boys have gained the Victoria Cross—Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C.; Lieut.-General Sir J. Hills Jones, G.C.B., V.C.; the late Major John Cook, V.C.; the late Captain James Dundas, R.E., V.C.; the late Colonel J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C. Amongst engineers are Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., the constructor of the great Barrage of the Nile near Cairo, and the late Lieut.-Colonel Justin Charles Ross; physicians and surgeons—the late James Warburton Begbie, Patrick Heron Watson, and Professor Chiene;

men of science—the famous James Clerk Maxwell, Professor Peter Guthrie Tait, and the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin; men of letters—William Edmondstone Aytoun, the poet; the late Robert Louis Stevenson, Andrew Lang; scholars—the late Professor Sellar, Professor Lewis Campbell; India—the late Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay; Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Governor of Madras; the Hon. Thomas Raleigh, Legal Member of the Indian Council. Of the seven heads of departments in India, three at present are Academy boys—James Fairbairn Finlay, Financial Secretary; A. H. L. Fraser, Home Secretary; and W. J. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary. Painters—William Hole, R.S.A.; J. H. Lorimer, Robert Macbeth, Harry Raeburn Macbeth, R. Duddingstone Herdman, and W. Hubert Paton. In the world of sport the Academy boys have greatly distinguished themselves, especially in cricket and football.

Edinburgh Academy Cricket Field.

Fettes College, Comely Bank, was due to the bequest of the late Sir William Fettes, Bart. of Comely Bank (1750-1830), who was twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh. This College is one of the grandest buildings in the City, and is a most imposing and superbly-decorated pile, in the French Gothic style of the time of Francis I., and was built at a cost of £150,000 from designs by Bryce. There are valuable endowments for the education of foundationers, and there are boarding-houses as at other large public schools.

Heriot's Hospital was built from money left by George Heriot, goldsmith, Edinburgh. "Jingling Geordie," as he was called, has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in the "Fortunes of Nigel." Heriot was born in Edinburgh in 1563, and died in 1624, bequeathing £24,000 for the erection of an Hospital, originally intended for the education of poor boys. Inigo Jones is said to have been the architect. It is quadrangle, enclosing a court 94 feet square. The architecture being Tudor, with Gothic details. The funds have increased enormously; the annual income now greatly exceeds the amount of the original endowment. The Hospital is now a technical college and day school. The headmaster is David F. Lowe, M.A., F.R.S.E., who in April last received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his distinguished services to the cause of education, in having "established a school of a novel type from which the University drew some of its ablest pupils."

The Heriot-Watt College, Chambers Street, receives a large sum annually from Heriot's Trust, and is one of the most splendidly-equipped technical colleges in this country. This institution was founded by Mr Leonard Horner, F.R.S., in 1821, and was for many years known as the Watt Institution and School of Art. In 1885 it was amalgamated with George Heriot's Hospital, and became the Heriot-Watt College.

There are about 4000 students (male and female) in attendance at the day and evening classes. The Principal is F. Grant Ogilvie, M.A., B.Sc.

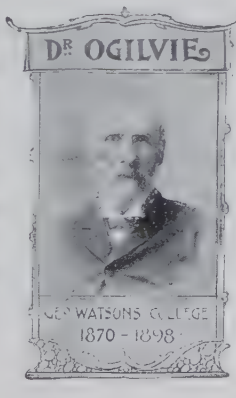
Donaldson's Hospital, Murrayfield, was founded by James Donaldson in 1830. He bequeathed property amounting to £200,000 for the purpose of maintaining and educating poor children, most of whom are deaf and dumb. The building is of Tudor architecture by Playfair, and is the grandest and most palatial of Edinburgh's many famous educational institutions.

The Merchant Company of Edinburgh is a time-honoured corporation, having been instituted in 1681 by Royal Charter from Charles II. The members are merchants who are Burgesses and Guild Brethren of the City of Edinburgh, and it consists of about 550 members. The accumulated funds amount to one million pounds sterling, and the total annual revenue is £85,000. The Merchant Company's five colleges and schools educate 6000 pupils at very moderate fees, and they have endowed a Chair of Political Economy in the Edinburgh University, and there are also about 9000 beneficiaries receiving annuities and other benefits. Their schools are:— The Edinburgh Ladies' College, Queen Street, which was founded in 1695, provides a high-class education, and there are a large number of bursaries. George Watson's Ladies' College, George Square, was instituted in 1870, and an education of the highest class is provided. Daniel Stewart's College, Queensferry Road, is a very handsome building, and was endowed by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer in 1814. This institution provides boys with a thoroughly sound education of the most modern kind. James Gillespie's Schools for boys and girls was founded by James Gillespie in 1796. These schools are now established as primary schools, and are of the best of their kind in this country.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL
(REGENT ROAD)
HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
(LAURISTON)
MERCHISTON CASTLE
DANIEL STEWART'S COLLEGE
DONALDSON'S HOSPITAL

George Watson's College for boys, Archibald Place, is one of the most famous schools in the Kingdom. It owes its endowments to George Watson, who was born in Edinburgh in 1650. He was a merchant in the City, and the first accountant of the Bank of Scotland, who, dying in 1723, left a large proportion of his considerable fortune for the purpose of building and endowing an Hospital for the maintenance and education of the male children and grandchildren of decayed merchants, especially those of the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh. As directed by the testator, an Hospital was built in Lauriston, and opened in 1741, for the board and education of boys. Such this foundation remained until 1870. The design of the College now is to provide boys with a high-class education, qualifying them for commercial or professional life, the Civil Service, and the Universities. The course of study includes English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Mathematics, Drawing, Vocal Music, Natural and Physical Science, Chemistry, Drill, and Gymnastics. There are a large number of bursaries and scholarships. There are 50 teachers and about 1700 students. The principal honours at the Edinburgh Uni-

versity are usually carried off by boys from this College. The Headmaster of this celebrated College, from its institution in its new form in 1870 until December 1898, was Dr George Ogilvie. He was recognised to be the foremost educationist in this country, and has been called the "Scottish Arnold." It was largely due to his splendid organizing abilities that Watson's College became so famous. On his retirement he had completed fifty years of continuous duty in the work of education, forty-two of which were in connection with the Edinburgh Merchant Company. His successor is Mr William L. Carrie, M.A., head English master on the classical side of the College. Mr Carrie, in addition to the usual Arts course in Edinburgh University, was trained in the principles of education, under Dr Maurice Paterson and Professors Laurie and Meiklejohn. At graduation, Mr Carrie was awarded philosophical honours of the first-class, along with the Bruce of Grangehill and Falkland Prize, as foremost student of the year in the advanced class of metaphysics. He was for seven years assistant to Professor Masson, for five years lecturer on English Literature and Modern History at the Heriot-Watt College, and was also an examiner in English to the Local Examinations Board. At present Mr Carrie is additional examiner in education for the M.A. degree and the schoolmasters' diploma at Edinburgh University. He is a fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and a member of the Council of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club. He has also filled the office of president of Watson's College Athletic Club.



The Edinburgh School Board has thirty-two schools under its care, many of which are splendidly equipped. In addition there is a large number of private boarding schools. One of the most celebrated is Merchiston Castle School. The old Castle of Merchiston is a square battlemented tower, massively built. It was in olden times surrounded by a moat. Here was born, in 1550, John Napier, the inventor of logarithms. There is a Cadet Corps in connection with the School, and in 1897 they were encamped near Windsor. The Corps wears the kilt, and they were greeted with great enthusiasm when they were reviewed by the Queen.

Merchiston Cadet Corps Camp at Windsor, 1897.

CHAPTER XII.

Recreations.

Edinburgh in the olden times was well supplied with amusements of all kinds. The old theatre, built in 1769, stood in the middle of Shakespeare Square, the site of the General Post Office. There are now three theatres in the City. Concerts on a large scale have been given at least since 1695. St. Cecilia's Hall was built in 1762 at the foot of Niddry's Street, and for seventy years the weekly concerts held there were the fashionable resort of the nobility and gentry. Concerts are now held in the Music Hall, the M'Ewan Hall, and other minor halls; and a variety entertainment is given in the Empire Palace of Varieties. A regular assembly for dancing was established in Edinburgh in 1710 in Old Assembly Close, 172 High Street; from there it was transferred to Bell's Wynd, 146 High Street; and in 1787 the new Assembly Rooms, George Street, were built. Two assemblies were held there weekly during the winter—the one a dancing, the other a card assembly. The dancing assemblies were well frequented, but the card parties were more select. Gambling was carried on by men and women to a considerable extent, and high stakes were played for.

These card parties continued as late as 1830, but they were afterwards stopped. The dancing assemblies are still held during the winter. The Royal Academy of Exercises was built in 1764, and there carousals were held annually, which were attended by all the beauty and fashion of the time. There were displays of ornamental riding, which lasted several days. At the last carousal the prize, being an elegant gold medal, was carried off by Lord Meadowbank, and was presented to the victor by the beautiful Duchess of Gordon (1749-1812). The Academy was purchased by the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Surgeons' Hall, Nicolson Street, is built on the site. The Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard, was originated about 1430, and bow-butts for the practice of archery was established by law in 1457. The Royal Bodyguard is still in existence, and practices archery. Cock-fighting was a favourite form of amusement, and in 1783 a regular cock-pit was built in Edinburgh for public cock-fighting matches or "mains." This cruelty was discontinued, in a public form, about the beginning of the present century. Tennis was a favourite amusement last century, but was discontinued. At the beginning of this century there was a curling and also a skating club in Edinburgh. The annual horse-races of Edinburgh were held on Leith Sands, but were transferred to Musselburgh, where they are now held. Golf and football have been practised in Edinburgh from the most remote times. In 1557 both of these amusements were prohibited by statute of James II., "that they might not interfere with the more martial exercise of the 'weapon shawings.'"

At the present time the chief outdoor amusements for men are football, shinty, curling, and bowling; and for men and women, golf, lawn-tennis, and bicycling. Shinty is a game which consists in striking a small hard ball with a crooked

A Shinty Match.

club, called a shinty, and driving it to the goal placed at each end of the field. This game is very popular in the country districts in the north and west of Scotland. A similar game is played in England under the name of hockey. Bicycling has been practised by men for about twenty years, but on the introduction of the safety bicycle a few years ago it became very popular, and was generally adopted by women about 1896.

Football has been played in one form or another from the most remote times, and was brought to great perfection at the public schools. In 1863 an Association was formed to draw up rules and regulate the game. There are two distinct games played—the Rugby Union and the Association game. In the Rugby game there are fifteen players on each side; it is allowed to lift and run with the ball in the hand and to hold an opponent, and no professional players are allowed. This game is played by most of the public schools. In the Association game there are eleven players on each side; it is not allowed to touch the ball with the hands, or to hold an opponent, and professional players are allowed. The Association field measures 120 yards by 80 yards; the duration of the game is ninety minutes, with five minutes interval at half-time. The object is to kick the ball between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar. The Association game is the more popular, and the matches are always largely attended. The Association clubs are composed almost exclusively of professional players, who each receive a salary of from £100 to £300 a year. Almost all the professional football players in Great Britain are Scotchmen. The matches, which are generally held on Saturdays and holidays, are attended by large numbers of people; and at the great international matches as many as 60,000 spectators have assembled in Scotland, and about 100,000 in England. The

An International Football Match: Scotland v. England.

enthusiasm is tremendous, and the roar with which a "goal" is hailed can be heard fully a mile off.

Curling is a game which is common in and peculiar to Scotland. It is played on the ice on frozen rivers and lochs. Sides are chosen, consisting generally of four against four, with a director or skip. The rink is a length of ice about 40 yards, with a mark or tee, and stones are used, which are circular and flattened at the bottom, weighing about 40 lbs. and fitted with a handle. Each player has two curling-stones, one person on each side plays alternately, the object being to have as many curling-stones as possible nearest to the tee. The game generally consists of 31 points. Curling is common all over Scotland, but more especially in the south-west districts. Curling clubs have frequently artificial ponds. The sport is regulated by the rules drawn up by the central association, the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. The great match or bonspiel is held on one of the large lochs each winter when the weather is favourable, and as many as 2000 players take part in it. The scene is without parallel for the keenness and rivalry, each side contending for victory as if for dear life. All classes are represented—nobility, gentry, clergy, farmers, tradesmen, and peasants, and all meet at a curling match on terms of equality. In country districts the curler's dinner follows the match, and the well-known curler's dish of "beef and greens" is always served after "the roaring game." Curling clubs have been formed in England and also in Canada.

The game of Golf had its origin in Scotland, where it has been played at least for over four hundred years. There are statutes in which golf was prohibited in 1457, and the Town Council of Edinburgh in 1592 passed an Act forbidding the playing of golf on Sundays. The royal game of golf was played by King Charles I. on Leith Links, and it has always

A Curling Match.

been popular. The shopkeepers of Edinburgh in the olden times used to close their places of business early to enjoy a game of golf on Bruntsfield Links.

The game is played on golf courses or links; a series of small round holes, usually eighteen in number, are cut in the ground at distances of from one to five hundred yards. The rival players, usually two in number, have each a golf ball and are furnished each with a set of clubs. The set of clubs used varies from six to ten, and the distance which a ball can be driven exceeds two hundred yards. The object of the game is to strike the ball with the club and drive it into each hole in succession. The player (or set of players) who drives his ball into the hole in the fewest number of strokes gains the hole, and the number of holes gained in the round or the fewest number of strokes taken in the round, determines the victor. The links of St. Andrews—of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club—hold the first place in the golfing world, and the St. Andrews rules are those which govern the game. The contest for the professional championship is held in annual succession at St. Andrews, Musselburgh, and Prestwick. The amateur championship, which has been recently instituted, has been played for on links both in Scotland and England. There are over two hundred golf courses in Scotland, and every year new courses are opened up. As showing the great popularity of this game, the Caledonian Railway Company has recently spent a sum of £50,000 in opening up a new golf course and the necessary railway facilities. There are many clubs in Edinburgh, the Braid Hills being the popular course, and there are also several private golf courses belonging to various clubs.

It is recorded that about 1820, an Edinburgh golfer, for a wager, drove a ball from the Castle-hill into the highest

A Golf Match on the Braid Hills for the "Evening Dispatch" Challenge Trophy, 1893.

Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, the Club-House, Barnton Golf Course. Opened 1897.

part of the garrison, a height of over two hundred feet. Another wager is recorded when a golf ball was driven from Parliament Square over the top of the weather-cock on St. Giles steeple, 160 feet high. Up till a few years ago the favourite golf course in the City was Bruntsfield Links, but owing to the increased traffic the game was stopped. The City acquired the Braid Hills several years ago, and laid out a golf course, which probably is the finest inland course in this country. Its easy accessibility has made it exceedingly popular, and it is free to all. There are two courses, one of eighteen holes, called the "Braids" course, and the other of nine holes, called the "Princes" course. The view from the Braid hills is magnificent, and the scene there, especially on Saturdays, when matches are mostly played, is very characteristic.

Golf Clubs in the City are of very ancient date, the oldest recorded being Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, which was instituted in 1735, and played on Bruntsfield Links. It was incorporated by the Town Council on 2nd July 1800, but

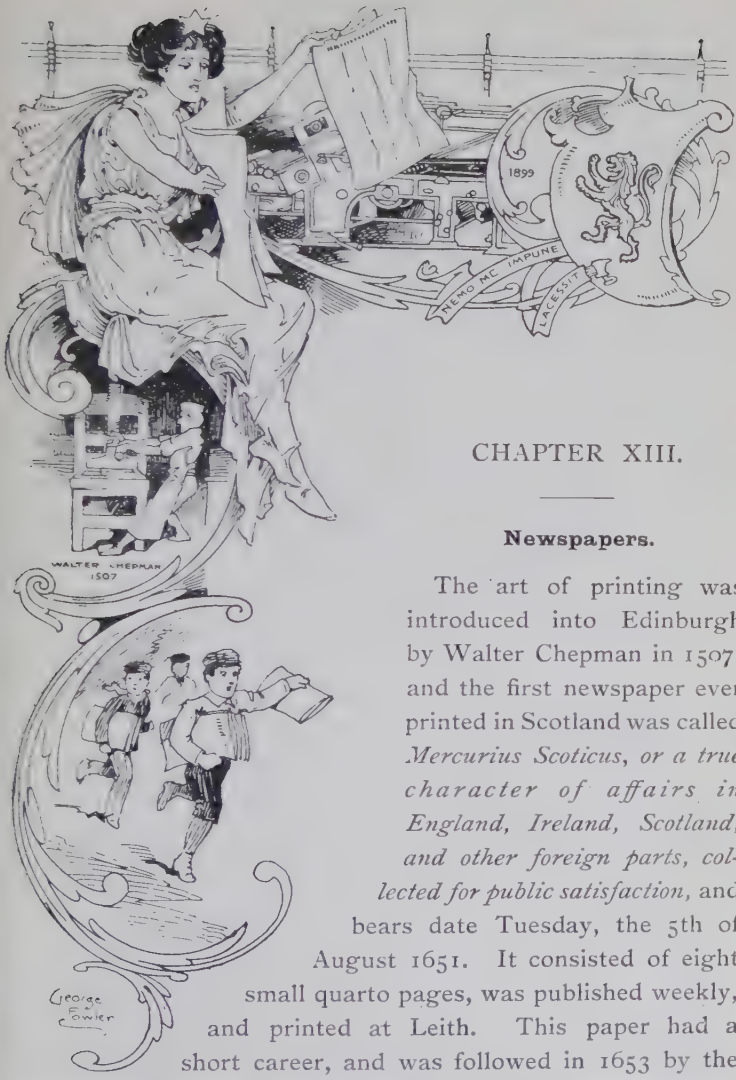
when the City grew around Bruntsfield the Burgess Club removed to Musselburgh, and in 1897 they laid out a new course at Barnton, and built at a cost of £6000, the finest club-house in the country. There are about seven hundred members in the Burgess Club. The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers was formed to promote this amusement. It is of very ancient date, there being no authentic record of the origin of the Company, but in 1744 the City of Edinburgh presented a silver club to be played for annually by the Company, the victor to append a gold or silver piece to the prize. This Company built a club house in 1768, at the south-west corner of Leith Links, at a cost of £660, and beside the club-house was built a small tavern with a bowling green behind. These have long since disappeared, and the Company does not now play on Leith Links. They

Barnton Golf Course—Thirteenth Hole.

Bruntsfield Links Golf Club House at Barnton Gate. Opened June 1898.

removed many years ago to Musselburgh, where they built a club-house on the Links. Owing to the overcrowding they have removed recently to Muirfield, where the matches for the silver club are now held. The Bruntsfield Links Golf Club was instituted in 1761, and played on Bruntsfield Links for one hundred and thirty seven years, until in June 1898 they removed to their new golf course at Barnton Gate.

Bruntsfield Links Golf Club New Course at Barnton Gate. Opened 1898.



CHAPTER XIII.

Newspapers.

The art of printing was introduced into Edinburgh by Walter Chepman in 1507, and the first newspaper ever printed in Scotland was called *Mercurius Scoticus, or a true character of affairs in England, Ireland, Scotland, and other foreign parts, collected for public satisfaction,* and bears date Tuesday, the 5th of August 1651. It consisted of eight small quarto pages, was published weekly, and printed at Leith. This paper had a short career, and was followed in 1653 by the *Mercurius Politicus,* also printed at Leith. This same newspaper was printed at Edinburgh in 1655, which was the first

time that a newspaper was put to the press in this City. It was printed by "Christopher Higgins in Hart's Close, over against the Tron Church." This was followed by the *Mercurius Caledonius* in 1661, *The Edinburgh Gazette* in 1699, *The Edinburgh Courant* in 1702, and *The Scotsman* in 1817. Many newspapers of lesser note, having short-lived careers, were published before and after *The Scotsman*, but it alone survives, and is now the only daily morning newspaper printed and published in Edinburgh. Its history is most interesting. The idea of founding an independent organ of public opinion in Edinburgh occurred to Charles Maclaren, the son of a farmer at Ormiston, Haddingtonshire, and he, along with his friend, William Ritchie, an Edinburgh solicitor, were the originators of *The Scotsman*. They issued their prospectus in November 1816, and the first number was issued on "Burns' Day," 25th January 1817. They began in a very humble way, and calculated that with 300 subscribers the paper would pay. The publishing and editorial departments were conducted in two small rooms at 347 High Street, opposite St. Giles, and the printing was done by contract at Old Bank Close. It was issued weekly at 10d (6d for the paper and 4d for duty stamp), and consisted of eight quarto pages. The capital was small, and the editors were allowed £500 a year. It was an assured success from the beginning. The first number contained eleven advertisements, all of publishers, on each of which there had to be paid a stamp duty of 3s 6d. The circulation increased steadily, and in 1823 it was published twice a week and the price lowered to 7d. In 1836 the price was reduced to 4d, and in 1855 it was first issued at 1d. In that year the circulation was 3000 each issue; in 1877 it was 50,000 daily. The present circulation exceeds 100,000 copies daily. The editorial responsibility was divided between Charles Maclaren

THE SCOTSMAN,

OR

EDINBURGH POLITICAL AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain.—Junius.

No. 1. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25. 1817. Price 10d.

"What, what—nothing will do but—"
"From the Pentland hills—round by Cape Wrath."
CAMPBELL.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business of our paper, we beg to observe, that we have not chosen its name of SCOTSMAN to produce an invidious distinction, but with the view of rescuing it from the odium of servility. With that stain removed, a Scotsman may well claim brotherhood with an Englishman, and there ought now to be no rivalry between them, but in the cause of regulated freedom. In that cause it is our ambition to labour; but we must remind our more sanguine friends, that it is impossible in a first number to develope all our principles. Time and change of circumstances afford the only sure tests of human conduct. And it is of much more consequence that we redeem our pledge, as occasions offer, for firmness, impartiality, and independence, than that we should surprise by temporary brilliancy. Of those who expected much we solicit an exercise of the patient virtue: we make the same request of those who shall think we go too far in the outset: in time we hope to please both: We shall not, we assure our readers, remain unconcerned spectators of what passes around us. Public occurrences have already made us feel both regret and indignation; but whether we shall in future have to feel regret for the errors of the people, or indignation at the folly or crimes of the monarch, we shall endeavour to preserve that acceptance of judgement, which best becomes those who are in the habit of addressing the public.

We commence our labours at a period which many circumstances combine to render peculiarly interesting. We have but lately reached the termination of a war, long, bloody and expensive beyond example. The peace that has opened upon us, though hailed with rapture by all nations, has not brought the usual train of peace in its train. Instead of healing the wounds which this war had inflicted, it has exasperated every evil in our condition; and rich as the war has been in wonders, the peace promises to surpass it, by exhibiting the singular spectacle of a nation that had supported the expence of immense armaments by sea and land, and subsidized its numerous allies during a period of twenty years,—sinking at length under the distressful pressure of a peace establishment.

War is a state of preternatural exertion, kept up by a degree of excitement which may be compared to intoxication. Men are not then in a state to reason calmly on the consequences of their conduct. But a period of intense action is naturally followed by a period of reflection, and this period we hope is now arrived. It is time to draw the moral of that great drama, in which we have acted so conspicuous a part. Of the causes from which the war originated, and the spirit in which it was conducted, we are now able to judge with considerable certainty, because alternate failure and success have proved the principles, and disclosed the views of all the parties concerned in it. Of its immediate effects too, we know something by experience; but its ultimate consequences, we think, are likely to be no less singular than its causes, and the events to which it promises to give birth, not less surprising than any that have marked its progress. That war, it appears to us, was an effect of the sudden development of principles, which, before its commencement, had scarcely manifested their influence in the scene of European politics. These principles were less or more connected with most of the great changes that took place in the course of hostilities; they have survived the great contest they occasioned; they are still operating with undiminished force, and cannot fail to produce effects which may, for the peace even more eventful and interesting than the war that preceded it. They furnish the key, in fact, by which the great moral phenomena of the age are to be explained, and we therefore think, that a short view of their progress and development on the Continent of Europe, may form a suitable introduction to our future speculations.

The principles of civil liberty have been so long familiar to our own thoughts, that we are apt to forget how recent their origin is among our neighbours. In truth, half a century has scarcely elapsed since the continental nations first formed any conception of political rights. It may surprise us, that the many signal advantages we enjoy under a free constitution, should have so long escaped their notice. But we must recollect, that notwithstanding the infinite efforts we have made to bring our neighbours into better acquaintance with us, by intermeddling in their affairs, we were, and perhaps still are, considered on the Continent as a singular people, separated from the rest of the world, in much by our peculiar humours, as by our insular situation. Our institutions, therefore, although admitted to be excellent, were not considered as models for their imitation: since, in this respect, we were classed with the small republics in Europe, which, like us, nourished the principles of freedom, but were supposed to want such points of resemblance with the great monarchies, as to render the example of the one applicable to the other. The rapid advancement of knowledge, however, could not fail to turn men's thoughts to political subjects, and to bring their paramount importance into view. Montesquieu was the first able writer that treated political topics in a popular style; and as he drew many of his ideas from the British government, his work extended the knowledge of our constitution among foreigners. He was followed by Rousseau, Raynal, and others, who, though nurtured with the rashness of speculation, unquestionably did much to rouse men to a sense of their rights, and to generate a strong desire for political change.

If the origin of great changes is to be sought only in general causes, it is no less true that accidental events furnish the occasions that call latent causes into action. The war between Britain and her American Colonies, which was accidental with reference to the continental nations, hastened the development of those principles which had now taken root. That great contest is distinguished from the ordinary wars of ambition, vanity, or national jealousy, by this circumstance, that it was undertaken to establish a political principle. The Americans had differences with the mother country on matters of minor importance, but the fundamental point upon which they appealed to arms was, that taxation without representation is tyranny. It was singular to see Great Britain, whose free constitution was her boast, waging a war for the extinction of the principles on which that constitution was founded. But, perhaps, it is not correct to say, that the British nation went to issue with the Colonists on the point: it was a Tory faction who had entrenched themselves in the Court, and who were probably well pleased to have a plausible pretext for putting down those doctrines abroad, by which they were continually annoyed at home. Men of enlarged views saw how much our success would have ultimately injured our own constitution—they saw that the war involved principles of universal interest, and they were alarmed, when a cause affecting civilized society so deeply was staked upon such an unequal contest. The Americans, however, maintained the conflict, till assistance came from a quarter whence it was least to be expected,—from three of the principal continental nations of Europe, who were moved to take this step, partly by a jealousy of Britain, and partly, perhaps, by a secret sympathy with the Colonists. The parties engaged in the war seemed now to have exchanged characters; for as Britain was in arms to maintain the principles of arbitrary governments, so the despotic rulers of the Continent were become the champions of freedom. The continental nations had hitherto been mere spectators of the war; but, from the time that France, Spain, and Holland joined in it, the cause of the Americans was brought home to the people in these countries, and through them, to the other nations of Europe. A general interest was excited in the progress of the revolution; and from Cadiz to Archangel, questions respecting the principles of representation and the right of resistance were agitated, and uniformly decided, both by the people and their governors, in favour of liberty. This was a great step gained; and the success which happily attended the American arms, crowned the doctrines with double authority. The independence of America raised them to be considered by discerning men, not as a prosperous event affecting the fortunes of one particular state, but as a great question settled in favour of the soverest rights of mankind.

The new political spirit was now already gaining ground every where, and from the close of the American war in 1782, to the commencement of the French Revolution, innumerable indications appeared of its increasing force in the opinions of mankind. It was not confined to the closets of the speculative; it found its way into the tribunals of justice, the courts and cabinets of princes, and even the cells of the Inquisition. Many of the leading men in the French Court were almost open professors of the new political philosophy: in Italy, in Germany, and even in Spain, it had many abettors, and it may be said to have mounted the throne in the person of the Emperor Joseph. This prince, although he conducted his reforms in a despotic spirit, certainly contributed much to lessen men's reverence for ancient abuses, and to prepare the way for useful changes. Without entering into particulars, it may be sufficient to mention, his new penal code; his edicts in favour of the liberty of the press; for enlarging the privileges of the Jews, and for suppressing convents. Of the same nature were the innovations of his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany,—the limitation of the powers of the Inquisition in Spain,—the adoption of a more liberal system by that power towards her colonies,—the abolition of torture, and the extending of religious toleration in many countries. To these we may add the efforts made by the States of Holland in 1787, to abridge the powers of the Stadtholder, which were defeated chiefly by the treacherous interference of Prussia with a military force. In short, the eight or ten years preceding the French Revolution, were distinguished by a great number of useful reforms, effected without commotion, and by the prevalence of a liberal spirit that gave the promise of many more.

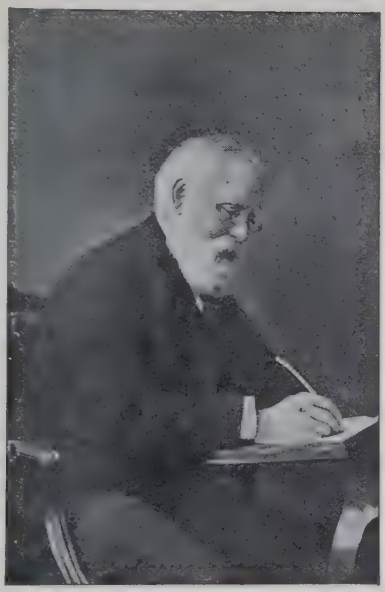
Men's ideas, however, on political subjects advanced so fast, that these reforms fell far short of what the friends of liberty judged necessary, and, indeed, the distance between such subordinate alterations, and the establishment of a free constitution, the grand remedy for all disorders, is so great, that the one could scarcely be considered as a step towards the attainment of the other. But an unexpected combination of circumstances suddenly presented the means of realising this great advantage in France, the state most likely to lead the others by her power and her example. The revolution in that country broke out in 1789, and till it occurred, no adequate idea was entertained of the deep hold which the principles of civil liberty had taken, and of the new power they had raised up in society. Public opinion advanced with such rapidity that the government was overthrown, not so much from resisting its force, as from yielding too slowly to its pressure. The early part of that revolution certainly presented a gratifying spectacle to the friends of humanity, that of a great nation united by one ennobling sentiment, and effecting, without bloodshed, a great improvement in their social condition. Unfortunately, however, the habits necessary to establish and support a free constitution can only be formed under it: those who first make the attempt are exposed to many dangers, and must gain wisdom from innumerable mistakes and failures. It was not to be expected that men who had been brought up in a state of slavish subjection, should at once sustain the part of free citizens with perfect moderation. The excesses they committed when so suddenly emancipated, ought in justice to be charged upon the system that had debased them. If, in the first intoxication of their zeal, they abolished royalty, it should be recollected that they saw in it only the image of centuries of degradation. The destruction of the privileged orders was the natural consequence of the slavery in which these had held the people. Their outrageous infidelity, the worst feature in their conduct, is accounted for, though not excused,

and William Ritchie. Mr Maclaren was a clerk in the Edinburgh Custom-House, and as Mr Ritchie had to go abroad, the services of John Ramsay M'Culloch were temporarily obtained as editor, along with Mr Maclaren. In 1820 Mr Maclaren resigned his position in the Custom-House, and devoted himself entirely to editorial duties, in co-operation with Mr Ritchie, till 1831, when Mr Ritchie died. The paper was carried on under the sole editorship of Mr Maclaren till March 1845, when Alexander Russel became his assistant, and shortly afterwards his successor. "Russel of *The Scotsman*" was in every sense of the word a most remarkable man. He was born in Edinburgh in 1814, and had an extensive journalistic experience in Fife and on the Borders. He was a born politician, and a Liberal to the backbone. He was a terror alike to the godly and the ungodly. Driving in a coach in the Highlands, he was pointed out as "Russel, the editor of the *Scotsman*, the enemy of the people of God." His ready wit was marvellous, and he greatly enjoyed a laugh and joke. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his assistant and friend, Mr Charles A. Cooper, the present editor.

Alexander Russel, of "The Scotsman," 1814-1876.

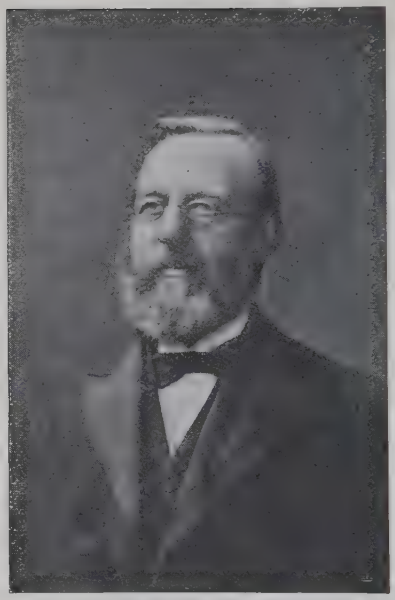
Mr Cooper was born in 1829, and has been a journalist all his life. He was reporter in the Gallery of the House of Commons in 1861, and left London in 1868 to become assistant to Alexander Russel, on whose death he became editor of *The Scotsman*. Mr Cooper has published several books—"Letters on Egypt," 1891; "Letters on South Africa," 1895; and "An Editor's Retrospect," 1896. He gives some

most interesting reminiscences in the "Retrospect" of fifty years of newspaper work. He saw a newspaper of good size and fair circulation printed on a wooden press, and he was the means of getting a "special wire" for *The Scotsman* from London.



Mr Charles Alfred Cooper, F.R.S.E., Editor of "The Scotsman."

John Ritchie Findlay, the grand-nephew of Mr Ritchie, one of the original founders of *The Scotsman*, was born at Arbroath in 1824. He came to Edinburgh in 1831, and entered the counting-house of the paper in 1842. Later on he was associated with Charles Maclaren and Alexander Russel on the editorial staff. He was deeply read, and had fine literary tastes, and what is of vastly greater importance, he was a man of the strictest integrity and the highest personal worth. He took a deep interest in every scheme for the welfare of the City, and was a public-spirited philanthropist, who gave liberally during his lifetime. He built and presented to the City the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, at a cost to him of over £70,000. His deeds of private charity were many, and to show the esteem in which he was held, he was presented in December 1896 with the freedom of the City. During his life he refused many honours. He died in his 74th year on 16th October 1898, universally respected and beloved.



Mr James Law,
Managing Proprietor of "The Scotsman."

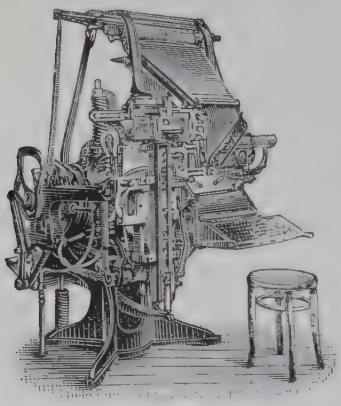
Mr James Law has been commercial manager of *The Scotsman* for the past forty years, most of which time he has been a proprietor. He is assisted in the management by his son, Mr George Harrison Law, and the business arrangements for the distribution of the paper are the most complete in Britain. It may be had in the early morning almost all over Scotland, by noon in the north of England, and in the afternoon in London. The number of advertisements, which averaged six each issue the first year, have now increased to between 3000 and 4000 daily. *The Scotsman* is one of the largest papers published, and consists of about 400,000 words, or about two million distinct types. The number of hand compositors required was 120, but by use of Linotype setting machines the number has been reduced to 40. This is how Mr Cooper writes about Mr James Law in his book: "I believe that to him more than to any other man in the world, the newspaper press of Great Britain — at least that part of it out of London—owes most of the progress it has made. He was the head and front, the brain and eye of the movements that have, since 1860, brought about a complete revolution in the press of Great Britain. He never obtruded his personality. Always energetic, he

was always modest. What he has been he is. All of us find him the same James Law we knew more than a quarter of a century ago, the same kindly adviser, the same generous proprietor, the same true man to whom any of us would trust our lives and all we possess."

The Evening Dispatch (price ½d) is published every afternoon by the same proprietors, and has a large circulation. *The Weekly Scotsman* is issued every Saturday, and it contains a summary of the news of the week.

Last year the proprietors of *The Scotsman* purchased for £120,000 that splendid site on the west side of the North Bridge, on which their new premises are being erected. The north elevation looking towards Princes Street has a frontage of 130 feet, the whole frontage, including the buildings erected on the Old Fishmarket, being over 250 feet. The style of architecture adopted is a free treatment of the Renaissance, with French chateau features The outstanding features on the northern elevation which will arrest the eye of a spectator standing on Princes Street are the two stately gables, both treated in a very decorative fashion. The eastmost gable has a breadth of 54 feet. Prominent architectural adornment relating to it are the imposing octagonal turrets or tourelles, which, starting from the level of the second floor above the bridge, are carried up to a height of about 100 feet, and are finished at top with circular stone domes surmounted by sculptured figures. The stores below the Market Street level have an area of 20,000 square feet, and have railway lines from the Waverley Station running into them, thus enabling the reels of paper to be delivered direct and *The Scotsman* special trains to be loaded on the premises. The machinery hall is about 14,000 square feet, having a gallery, from which the public may see the paper being printed. The composing room is fitted with

the Merganthaler Linotype machines. These composing machines bear the same relation to hand composing that the steam power weaving loom bears to the old hand-loom.



Linotype Machine.

The editorial rooms above the composing rooms are elegantly fitted, and there is a large library, measuring 120 by 58 feet. The fifth floor opens on the New North Bridge, which main thoroughfare is 75 feet wide. The chief feature of the North Bridge facade is a magnificently-appointed advertising office, with an area of 2800 square feet, and having galleries running round. There are five storeys of offices above. The whole area devoted to the work of the newspaper is one-and-a-half acres, and this is exclusive of storage area. The new offices are just seven times the size of the old ones. Every modern improvement in machinery will be used. The plans were prepared by Messrs Dunn & Findlay, architects, Edinburgh, one of whom visited, in company with one of the proprietors, all the large newspaper offices in Great Britain and the United States of America. The plans were approved in April 1899, and building operations were commenced immediately afterwards. The cost of the new buildings will be about £400,000, the cost of the site being £120,000, so that the total cost exceeds half-a-million pounds sterling. When completed, these will be by far the largest and most magnificent newspaper offices in the world. Scotchmen have every reason to feel justly proud of their national newspaper.

New "Scotsman" Offices, North Facade, as seen from Princes Street; commenced 1899.

The Edinburgh Evening News was founded in 1873 by three brothers, Hugh, James, and John Wilson, who resigned good positions on the provincial press to endeavour to establish an evening paper in Edinburgh. Hugh was editor of *The Manchester Evening News;* James was on the reporting staff of *The Manchester Guardian;* and John was a member of the reporting staff of *The Glasgow Daily Mail.* All three had had considerable journalistic experience, and John had the additional advantage of being a practical printer. They resolved to trade under the name of H., J., & J. Wilson. *The North Briton*, a bi-weekly paper published by Mr J. G. Bertram, was for sale, and the Messrs Wilson purchased it along with the plant and office premises in Old Fishmarket Close. *The North Briton* was converted into a weekly, and was carried on in that form till 1878.

The first copy of *The Edinburgh Evening News* was issued on the 27th May 1873 as a halfpenny newspaper, published every afternoon. Several evening papers had previously been tried in Edinburgh but had come to a premature end. The same fate was prophesied for *The Evening News*, and it was only by persistent effort that the paper was brought to a paying point, it having been carried on at a considerable loss for the first twelve months. Thereafter, however, it gradually increased in popular favour till it outgrew the office accommodation in Old Fishmarket Close. Premises were accordingly acquired in Market Street in 1878, and additional property has since been added to meet the gradual expansion of the paper. *The Evening News* has now an average daily circulation of over 70,000 copies, the Saturday issues often exceeding 100,000 copies. It is entirely composed by Linotype machinery, and the printing plant now laid down and on order will be capable of turning out complete 4, 6,

or 8-page copies at the rate of 100,000 an hour. The latest press laid down is driven by electricity. The proprietors are also laying down a press to print the Leith edition of the paper in premises they have recently purchased in Manderston Street. Mr John Wilson is the only member of the original firm now living. Mr Hugh Wilson died in 1878, and Mr James Wilson in 1894. The deceased partners are represented by their sons, Robert Wilson and James M. Wilson.

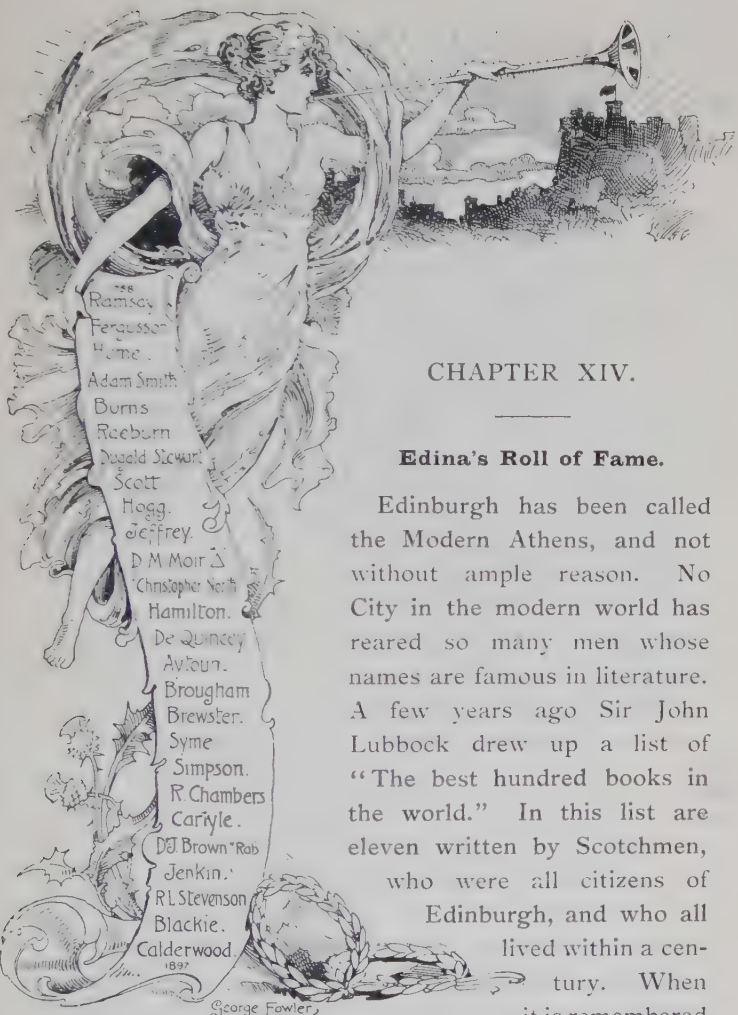
Mr John Wilson, Proprietor of "The Edinburgh Evening News."

Mr Hector C. Macpherson joined the staff of *The Evening News* in 1878 as sub-editor. He has been connected with the paper ever since, and for several years has been responsible editor. Mr Macpherson has gained considerable reputation as an author. He started the "Famous Scots" series

with a volume on Thomas Carlyle, which was well received, and he has written for the same series another volume on Adam Smith, which was published a few months ago. This book has added greatly to his reputation as an author. He is an acute thinker with a highly philosophical bent, which is very apparent in the leaders in *The Evening News*, which is

Mr Hector C. Macpherson, Editor of "The Edinburgh Evening News."

perhaps the only evening newspaper in this country that regularly publishes leaders on metaphysical subjects and the higher ranges of human thought. Mr Macpherson's writings have received the warm appreciation of Herbert Spencer, and he is at present engaged in writing the great philosopher's life, for which Mr Spencer is giving him facilities.



CHAPTER XIV.

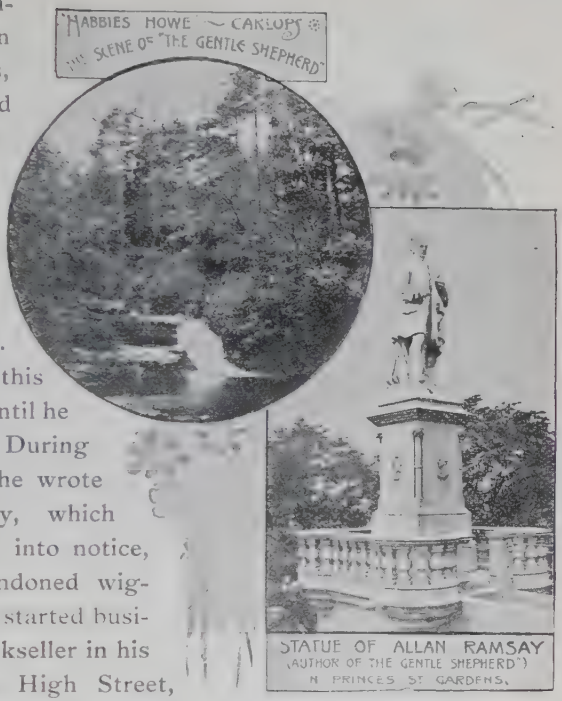
Edina's Roll of Fame.

Edinburgh has been called the Modern Athens, and not without ample reason. No City in the modern world has reared so many men whose names are famous in literature. A few years ago Sir John Lubbock drew up a list of "The best hundred books in the world." In this list are eleven written by Scotchmen, who were all citizens of Edinburgh, and who all lived within a century. When it is remembered that this list contains the best of the literature of all ages and all countries, it will then be seen, more fully, how great Edina's literary fame is. The list which is given here

only is intended to show some of the most famous men who have been citizens of Edinburgh. Scott and R. L. Stevenson, two of the greatest of Edina's sons, have been noticed separately:—

1.	Allan Ramsay	1686-1758.
2.	Robert Fergusson	1750-1774.
3.	David Hume	1711-1776.
4.	Adam Smith	1723-1790.
5.	Robert Burns	1759-1796.
6.	James Hogg	1770-1835.
7.	Sir Henry Raeburn	1756-1823.
8.	Dugald Stewart	1753-1828.
9.	Lord Jeffrey	1773-1850.
10.	John Wilson	1785-1854.
11.	David M. Moir	1798-1851.
12.	Thomas De Quincey	1785-1859.
13.	Sir William Hamilton	1788-1856.
14.	William E. Aytoun	1813-1865.
15.	Lord Brougham	1778 1868.
16.	Sir David Brewster	1781-1868.
17.	James Syme	1799-1870.
18.	Sir James Y. Simpson	1811-1870.
19.	Thomas Carlyle	1795-1881.
20.	Robert Chambers	1802-1871.
21.	Dr John Brown	1810-1882.
22.	Fleeming Jenkin	1833-1885.
23.	John Stuart Blackie	1809-1895.
24.	Henry Calderwood	1830-1897.

Time is the only true test of fame; it is probable that every name in this list will live. David Hume was born in Edinburgh nearly two hundred years ago, and the world has not since seen a greater philosopher. In the region of the purely intellectual he has no superior, and his writings were the foundation of our Scottish Philosophy and of the German school of thought as expounded by Kant. In poetry and romance the name and fame of Scott increases with the years. His books are in constant demand, not only in this country, but also in America, where everything that belongs to "the Wizard of the North" is eagerly read.


HABBIES HOWE ~ CARLOPS
THE SCENE OF "THE GENTLE SHEPHERD"
STATUE OF ALLAN RAMSAY
(AUTHOR OF THE GENTLE SHEPHERD")
N. PRINCES ST. GARDENS.

1. Allan Ramsay, 1686-1758.

Allan Ramsay was born at Leadhills, in 1686, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a wig-maker in Edinburgh. He followed this occupation until he was thirty. During these years he wrote some poetry, which brought him into notice, and he abandoned wig-making and started business as a bookseller in his shop in the High Street, opposite Niddry's Wynd. He was not only a poet but a good man of business, and he consequently flourished. He removed to the Luckenbooths, and here he started the first circulating library in Scotland. A theatre which he built in Edinburgh was closed by order of the Magistrates. Having made a competence in business, he built his quaint house, which still stands on the face of the Castle hill, opposite his statue, and retired there to end his days in comfort. Ramsay's greatest work, "The Gentle Shepherd," is the best pastoral which has ever been written; the plot is skilful and the Scottish humour is irresistible. He died in 1758.

Robert Fergusson was born on 5th September 1750 in the Cap-and-Feather Close, High Street, which stood near the site of the new *Scotsman* offices, and was removed when North Bridge Street was built. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and was a student of divinity at St. Andrews University. His parents were very poor, his father being a clerk with 10s a week to keep a wife and five children. Fergusson had to abandon the idea of the Church as a career owing to his father's death, and he settled down in Edinburgh as a clerk in a law office. He contributed to magazines, and published a volume of poems. His poems in the Scottish vernacular were read at every fireside in Scotland, and were hailed with great delight. Fergusson has been called the "Poet of Auld Reikie." He wrote "The Daft Days," in which he sings of the New Year festivities:—

"Auld Reikie! thou'st the canty hole;
A bield for mony a cauldrife soul,
Wha snugly at thine ingle loll,
Baith warm and couth;
While round they gar the bicker roll,
To weet their mouth.

Let mirth abound; let social cheer
Invest the dawnin' o' the year;
Let blythesome Innocence appear,
To crown our joy;
Nor envy, wi' sarcastic sneer,
Our bliss destroy."

In "Hallowfair" he gives a life-like picture of byegone days; and those who would wish to study Edinburgh in the middle of last century must read Fergusson's poems. He hits off the life and humour of Hallowfair thus:—

"At Hallowmass, whan nights grow lang
And starnies shine fu' clear;
Whan fouk, the nippin' cauld to bang,
Their winter hap-warms wear;
Near Edinburgh, a fair their hauds,
I wat there's nane whase name is,
For strappin dames and sturdy lads,
And cap and stoup, mair famous
Than it that day."

2. Robert Fergusson, 1750-1774.

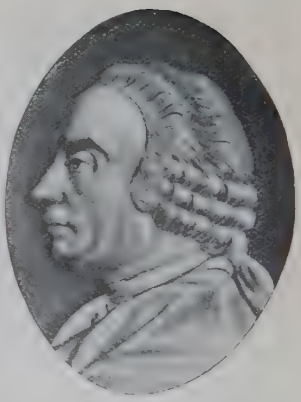
Fergusson was a member of the "Cape Club," and being of a very convivial nature his health suffered. He was always delicate, and an accidental fall, in which he sustained a severe injury to his head, resulted in insanity. He died on 16th October 1774, at the early age of 24. Burns had a great admiration for Fergusson, whose poems caused him to "string anew his wildly-sounding lyre with emulating vigour." Fergusson was buried in the Canongate Churchyard, and Burns erected a monument over his grave. This is the complete inscription which Burns wrote, although the first stanza only was carved on the stone:—

Epitaph: Here lies the remains of Robert Fergusson, Poet.
He was born 5th September 1750, and died 16th Oct. 1774.

No pageant bearing here nor pompous lay,
"No story'd urn nor animated bust;"
This simple stone directs old Scotia's way,
To pour her sorrows o'er her Poet's dust.

She mourns, sweet, tuneful youth, thy hapless fate,
Tho' all the powers of Song thy fancy fir'd;
Yet Luxury and Wealth lay by in State;
And thankless starved what they so much admir'd.

This humble tribute with a tear he gives;
A brother Bard, he can no more bestow;
But dear to fame thy Song immortal lives,
A nobler monument than Art can show.

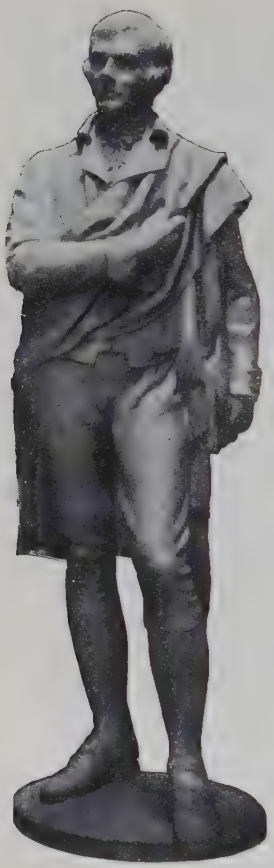


3. David Hume, 1711-1776.

David Hume was born in the Tron Parish, Edinburgh, on 26th April 1711. His father was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and he was bred to the law. In 1739 he published his "Treatise on Human Nature," which is the foundation of his philosophy. The book was at the time a failure, but it is now recognised to be one of the greatest books on Philosophy which has ever been written. His writings gave offence to religious people, who believed him to be a sceptic, and he was designated as "Hume the Atheist." This had a detrimental effect on his career in life, and prevented him from obtaining an appointment as Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University. He, however, in 1752, received the appointment as Advocates' Librarian, and wrote his "History of England," which gave him a high place as a historian. Professor Calderwood has written an appreciative life of Hume, which was all but completed at the time of his death, and which has been recently published. He says "To Hume it was a matter of satisfaction that 'our most holy religion is founded on faith not on reason.' Most Christians will hold that faith and reason are united in the religious life; and religious faith at least is honoured by Hume. No life of Hume can be accurate which depicts him as 'Hume the Atheist.'" Hume spent his later years at 8 St. Andrew Square, where he died on 25th August 1776, and was buried in the Calton Burying-Ground, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Hume was the founder of Scottish Philosophy.

4. Adam Smith, 1723-1790.

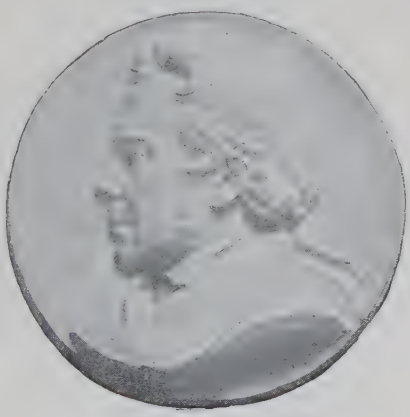
Adam Smith was born at Kirkcaldy on 5th June 1723, and was educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford. He settled in Edinburgh in 1748 for three years, and was a friend of David Hume. In 1751 he was appointed Professor of Logic in Glasgow University, and the following year he exchanged it for the Chair of Moral Philosophy. In 1763-65 he was tutor to the Duke of Buccleuch, and travelled abroad. In 1776 he published his famous book, "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." In 1778 he received the appointment as Commissioner of Customs, and settled in Edinburgh, at Panmure House, Canongate, where he resided till his death on 17th July 1790. He was buried in Canongate Churchyard. Mr Hector C. Macpherson (editor of *The Edinburgh Evening News*) has written an excellent life of Adam Smith, which was published this year, and which has been very favourably criticised. He shows that the great principles which are set forth in "The Wealth of Nations" are as true now as when they were written; and that "Smith laid bare the secret mechanism by which Nature, when duly obeyed, makes the industrial world an harmonious and organic whole."



5. Robert Burns, 1759-1796.

Robert Burns was born at Alloway, near Ayr, on 25th January 1759. His father was a small farmer, and Burns followed the plough. On his father's death he tried farming, but the result was a failure. In 1785 he wrote some of his finest poems, and in 1786 the famous Kilmarnock edition of his poems was published. His fame spread rapidly, and in the winter of that year he went to Edinburgh, where he lodged in Baxter's Close, Lawnmarket. Burns was received in the best society, and made much of. Again he visited Edinburgh in 1787, and lived at 30 St. James' Square. While here he met Mrs M'Lehose—"Clarinda"—and he visited her at her residence, General's Entry, 44 Bristo, in December 1787, and the famous Clarinda-Sylvander correspondence resulted. Burns is Scotland's greatest poet, and the world has never seen his equal. He died at Dumfries on 21st July 1796, and was buried there. Burns has had more monuments erected to his memory than any man who ever lived. As the years roll on his fame increases, and last year over 50,000 persons visited the little cottage, near "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," where he was born.

James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," was born at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, in 1770. The son of a shepherd, he helped his father with the sheep. The reading of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" fired his poetic imagination, and when he was twenty-six years of age he wrote some verses. In 1801 he published some poems in Edinburgh, but they were a failure. He tried farming, but, as was the case with Burns, this failed. Then he settled down in Edinburgh to a literary career, and edited a paper for a year. In 1813 he published his masterpiece, "The Queen's Wake,"



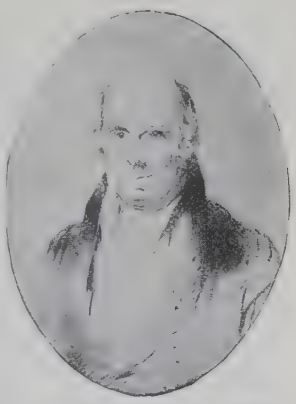
6. James Hogg, 1770-1835.

which established his fame. As one of the famous "Blackwood group," he wrote for *Blackwood's Magazine*, and he was the "shepherd" of "Christopher North's" famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ." He died on 21st November 1835. His best song is the well-known "When the kye comes hame," and his ballad, "The Witch of Fife," will live as long as Scottish poetry. Hogg described himself as "the King of the Mountain and Fairy School" of poetry, and he is, after Burns, the greatest of Scotland's peasant poets.

Sir Henry Raeburn, Edinburgh's great portrait painter, was born at Stockbridge on 4th March 1756. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but devoted his leisure time to miniature painting. When twenty-two years of age he made a romantic marriage with the widow of Count Leslie, a lady of considerable fortune. He studied at Rome for two years, and settled down in Edinburgh. Raeburn

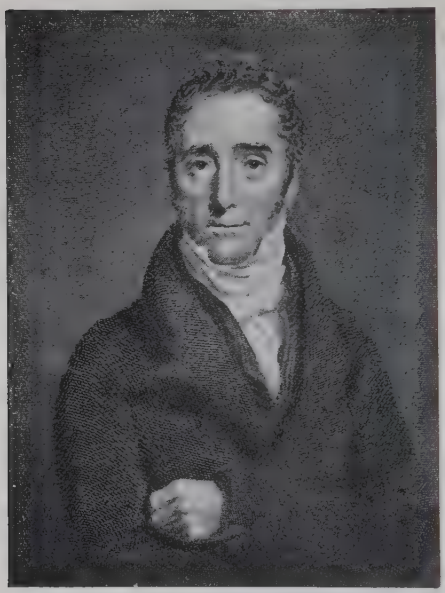
7. Sir Henry Raeburn, 1756-1823.

built a house at 32 York Place, which was his studio, his residence being at St. Bernard's, Stockbridge. He was knighted in 1822, and was appointed His Majesty's Limner for Scotland. Some splendid examples of his work are in the National Galleries and in the Scottish Portrait Gallery. Raeburn died on 8th July 1823.



8. Dugald Stewart, 1753-1828.

Dugald Stewart was born at Edinburgh on 22nd November 1753. He was the son of Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh University, and he was educated at the Royal High School and at Edinburgh University. He afterwards studied at Glasgow University, where he had a distinguished career, and excelled in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He was elected Joint-Professor of Mathematics to his father in 1775, and was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1785, and continued to lecture for twenty-five years. A most eloquent lecturer and a popular professor, he exerted a great influence for good over his students. In 1792 he published the first volume of the "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and also wrote several other important works. He resided in Whiteford House, an old mansion in the Canongate, from 1806 to 1812, and during 1812-1813 at 7 Moray Place. His wife was a very accomplished woman, and their house was the resort of the best society in Edinburgh. Her talent, wit, and beauty, are said to have made her the most attractive woman of her time in the City. For the last twenty years of his life he lived in comparative retirement, and devoted his time chiefly to writing philosophical works. Stewart was one of the most conspicuous representatives of the Scottish School of Philosophy. He died at Edinburgh on 11th June 1828. Sir William Hamilton edited his works in eleven volumes. A monument was erected to Stewart on the Calton Hill.



9. Lord Jeffrey, 1773-1850.

Lord Jeffrey was born at 7 Charles Street, George Square, Edinburgh, on 23rd October 1773, his father being George Jeffrey, Depute Clerk of Session. When eight years of age he was sent to the Royal High School, and he studied Law at Glasgow and Oxford, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1794. As an Advocate he had a brilliant career, and was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. He entered Parliament in 1830, and became Lord Advocate. He was Member of Parliament for Edinburgh after the passing of the Reform Bill, and was afterwards a Judge of the Court of Session. When he married he resided at 18 Buccleuch Place, and it was here that Sidney Smith proposed to Jeffrey and Brougham that they should start a *Review*, with the motto "We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal." The *Edinburgh Review* was established, and Jeffrey was editor, and as a literary critic he became famous. He took up his summer residence at Craigcrook Castle, near Corstorphine in 1815, and resided here till his death on 26th January 1850. His life was written by Lord Cockburn, and his statue by Steell adorns the Parliament House.

Lord Jeffrey's Residence near Edinburgh.

John Wilson was born at Paisley on 18th May 1785, and was the son of a rich manufacturer. He was educated at Glasgow University and at Oxford, where he was famous both for his intellectual gifts and as an athlete. After leaving College he devoted himself to poetry, and in 1812 published his "Isle of Palms," and in 1816 "The City of the Plague." Having lost his fortune he settled down in Edinburgh in 1815, and devoted himself to literary work. He wrote for *Blackwood's Magazine* under the *nom-de-plume* of "Christopher North," and he was the life and soul of "Maga." His "Noctes Ambrosianæ" brought him fame, and in 1820 he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University. He died at 6 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, on 3rd April 1854.

10. John Wilson ("Christopher North"), 1785-1854.

11. David M. Moir ("Delta"), 1798-1851.

David Macbeth Moir was born at Musselburgh on 5th January 1798. He studied Medicine at Edinburgh University, and settled down in Musselburgh as a physician. Moir wrote essays and poetry, and became a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* over the signature "Delta." Under that designation he wrote about four hundred essays and poems. His most famous contribution to literature is his humorous "Autobiography of Mansie Wauch," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was published in book form in 1828. As a physician he had a large practice, and was greatly beloved. During the cholera epidemic in 1832 his heroism and Christian devotion to duty won the admiration of all. The loss of three of his young children during a short period was the reason of his writing a series of elegies, and "Casa Wappy" (the name of one of the babes), has enjoyed great popularity. "Casa's Dirge" is beautifully sweet, and breathes a Christian's consolations—

"Now winter with her snow departs,
The green leaves clothe the tree;
But summer smiles not on the hearts
That bleed and break for thee:
The young May weaves her flowery crown,
Her boughs in beauty wave;
They only shake their blossoms down
Upon thy silent grave."

He died on 6th July 1851, respected and beloved by all, and a monument was erected in Musselburgh to his memory.

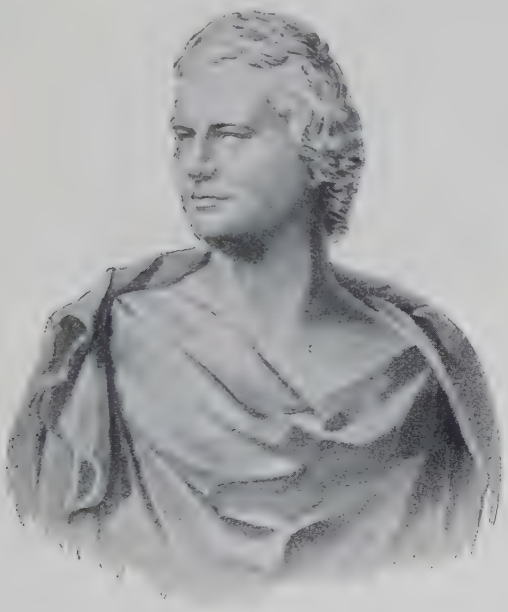
12. Thomas De Quincey, 1785-1859.

Thomas De Quincey was born on 15th August 1785, and he was educated at Oxford University. He was afflicted with an obscure internal malady, which caused him the most acute physical pain and misery, and to afford relief, while at Oxford, he resorted to the use of opium. He adopted a literary career, and in 1821 became most famous by his "Confessions of an Opium Eater." In 1828 he settled in Edinburgh, where he resided for over thirty years. He contributed articles to *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Tait's Magazine*, and *Hogg's Instructor*, and was one of the most brilliant writers of the century. De Quincey's opium dreams were purely spiritual, and had the effect of greatly stimulating both the moral and intellectual powers. Many passages in his "Confessions" may be described as prose lyrics. They produce an effect similar to that of listening to a great poem. He describes the tumultuous horror and the ecstasy of his dreams full of the oppression of inexpiable guilt, dominated by the sense "mysterious eclipse," penetrated by a strange "music of preparation and awaking surprise." He resided at 42 Lothian Street, where he died on 8th December 1859.

13. Sir William Hamilton, 1788-1856.

Sir William Hamilton was born at Glasgow on 8th March 1788, and was the son of Dr William Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the Glasgow University. He was educated at the University, and went to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1809, where he was the most brilliant student who had ever been at that College. He studied for the Scottish Bar, and was admitted an Advocate in 1813; was appointed Professor of History in the Edinburgh University in 1821, and in 1836 he was elected Professor of Logic and Metaphysics. He first became famous as a writer by an article which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1829, in which he criticised Cousin's doctrine of the Infinite. This article excited the admiration of the few thinking minds who understood it, and his fame spread to the Continent. Hamilton was the most learned and scientific philosopher of the Scottish School. His principal work was his edition of Reid. He claimed to be the heir to the title of Sir William Hamilton, who died in 1688. He made it good, and became Sir William Hamilton of Preston, Bart. He was the direct descendant of the famous Hamilton who lead the Covenanters at the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Brig. He died at his residence, 16 Great King Street, on 6th May 1856. The motto on his tomb is: "His aim was by a pure philosophy to teach that now we see through a glass darkly, now we know in part. His hope that in the life to come he should see face to face and know even also as he is known." His life was written by Veitch.

William Edmondstoune Aytoun was born at 21 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, on 21st June 1813. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the University, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840. He adopted a literary career, and began his connection with *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1830. He was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University in 1845, and



14. William E. Aytoun, 1813-1865.

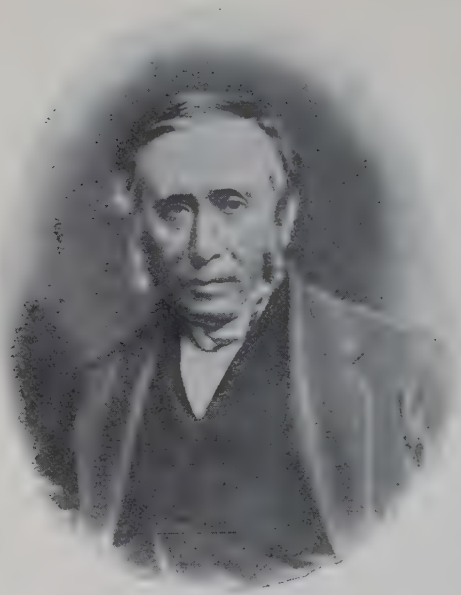
his lectures were exceedingly popular. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" were published in 1848. He married a daughter of Professor John Wilson, and resided at 16 Great Stuart Street. He died on 4th August 1865, and his life was written by Sir Theodore Martin. His poems will always be popular with Scotchmen.

Lord Brougham was born at 21 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on 19th September 1778. He was educated at the Royal High School, where he was a most distinguished pupil. He studied Law at the Edinburgh University, and was admitted an Advocate in 1800. In 1802, he, along with Jeffrey, Horner, and Sidney Smith, founded the *Edinburgh Review*, and he contributed eighty articles to the first twenty numbers. He entered Parliament in 1810, and he carried an Act which was a death-blow to the slave trade. He was one of the most brilliant orators and debaters of his time, and as an Advocate he attained great fame. He was one of the most versatile geniuses who have ever lived. He wrote on an endless number of subjects —Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Theology. Rogers made this remark about him:—"There goes Solon, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield, and a great many more in one post-chaise." The universality of his knowledge was marvellous. He was the founder of the Social Science Association in 1857, and as a law reformer his name will be long remembered. During his later years he resided mostly at Cannes, and he died there on 7th May 1868, and there he was buried.

15. Lord Brougham, 1778-1868.

16. Sir David Brewster, 1781-1868.

Sir David Brewster was born at Jedburgh on 11th December 1781, and was the son of James Brewster, rector of the Grammar School at Jedburgh. He was educated for the Church of Scotland at the Edinburgh University, where he was a most distinguished student, but he devoted his life to literary and scientific work. In 1802 he was appointed editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and in 1808 of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. In 1816 he invented that highly ingenious and beautiful scientific toy, the Kaleidoscope. In 1831 he was the chief promotor of the British Association for the advancement of Science. Few men have had so many honours showered upon them from scientific bodies. He was awarded the Rumford Gold Medal by the Royal Society for his discoveries in the polarisation of light. In 1838 he was chosen Principal of St. Andrews College, and in 1859 he succeeded Dr John Lee as Principal of the Edinburgh University, and held that position till near his death on 10th February 1868. He was buried at Melrose, and his statue adorns the Edinburgh University Quadrangle. His daughter, Mrs Gordon, has published "Home Life of Brewster."



17. James Syme, 1799-1870.

James Syme was born at 56 Princes Street, Edinburgh, on 7th November 1799. The house of his birth was taken down many years ago to enlarge the Royal Hotel. His father was a Writer to the Signet. He was educated at the Royal High School and the Edinburgh University. Syme devoted his studies chiefly to chemistry, and discovered the method of making waterproof cloth, which was afterwards patented by Mackintosh. He directed his attention to surgery, and lectured. In 1831 he published his famous treatise, and in 1832 his "Principles of Surgery." In 1833 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery, and gained a European reputation as a surgeon and lecturer on surgery. His classes were amongst the largest that have ever been taught in the Medical School of Edinburgh. Some 250 students, attracted to Edinburgh by his fame, attended his course of systematic surgery; and he has had no superior either as an operator, a lecturer, or a writer on surgical matters. Syme died on 26th June 1870, and his life has been written by Dr Robert Paterson.

18. Sir James Y. Simpson, 1811-1870.

Sir James Young Simpson was born at Bathgate on 7th June 1811, of humble parents. He was a distinguished scholar at the Bathgate School, and came to Edinburgh University at the age of fourteen to study Medicine. He settled in Edinburgh as a Physician, devoting himself especially to Obstetrics, in which science he obtained great fame. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Edinburgh University. He discovered chloroform, and applied it in 1847. When asked what was his greatest discovery, he replied, "That I have a Saviour." Simpson worked for the sake of Jesus Christ, and did more than any man to alleviate human suffering. He was Physician to the Queen. He died on 6th May 1870.

Thomas Carlyle was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfries-shire, on 4th December 1795, and was the son of a stonemason. He was educated at Annan Academy, and in 1809 he entered the Edinburgh University to study for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. While at the University, Mathematics was his favourite study, in which he excelled. He abandoned the idea of the Church and took to teaching, which was not congenial. In 1818 he came to Edinburgh, and supported himself by private teaching, and he wrote for Sir David Brewster, editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, many articles, chiefly biographical. In 1824 he published a translation of "Legendre's Geometry." About the same time he wrote his "Life of Schiller," and translated Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." On 17th October 1825 he married Miss Jane Baillie Welsh, a lineal descendant of John Knox, and they took up house in Edinburgh at 21 Comely Bank. Mrs Carlyle was a most remarkable woman. She was a keen critic, a brilliant letter-writer, and a most charming hostess. Carlyle expressed his intention to "treat visitors as nauseous intruders," but they had many callers at Comely Bank, amongst whom were Sir David Brewster, De Quincey, Sir William Hamilton, Professor John Wilson, and others. They removed from Edinburgh to Craigenputtock in 1828, and settled down at 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, in 1834, where Carlyle lived for forty-seven years, till his death. In 1833 he wrote his most characteristic work, "Sartor Resartus," which is written in his individual style. His "French Revolution," published in 1837, established his position as one of the great literary geniuses of the century. From 1858 till 1865 he was engaged on his great work, "The History of Frederick the Great." He was elected Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University in 1866, and delivered a remarkable address to the students. Shortly

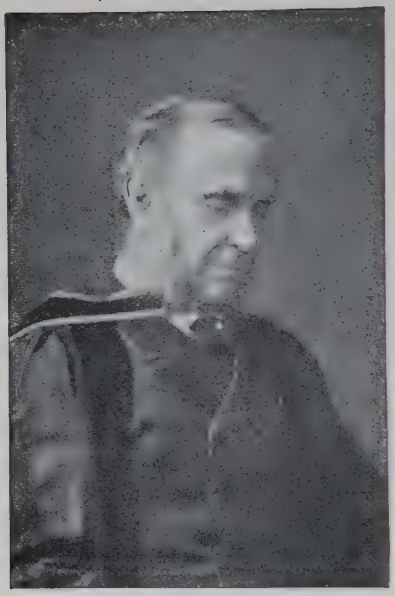
afterwards his wife died, and he realized for the first time that he could have made her life more happy by showing some consideration for her feelings. Carlyle was filled with grief and remorse, and he composed an epitaph which is engraved on her tombstone in Haddington Church. He wrote—"In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common; but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmate of her husband." He died at his house in Chelsea, on 5th February 1881. Carlyle's influence on the religious and political opinions of his day was the most profound. He was one of the greatest literary forces this country has seen. His life was written by Froude, and Mr H. C. Macpherson has written a short life for the "Famous Scots" series.

20. Robert Chambers, 1802-1871.

Robert Chambers was born at Peebles on 10th July 1802. He began business in Edinburgh as a bookseller in 1818, and occupied his spare time in literary work. In 1824 he published his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which brought him both profit and fame. Sir Walter Scott called to compliment him and to assist him with suggestions, and they became friends. He next published "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," and between 1822 and 1834 he wrote altogether twenty-five volumes. These works comprise "Scottish Ballads and Songs," "Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "Life and Works of Burns," "Domestic Annals of Scotland," and others. His brother, William Chambers, founded *Chambers' Journal* on 4th February 1832, and Robert contributed many essays, which materially helped the prosperity of the journal. Shortly after the founding of the journal, the two brothers entered into partnership under the style of W. & R. Chambers, and the business grew to large dimensions, and is now one of the greatest publishing houses in this country. Robert Chambers died on 17th March 1871. As an author of books pertaining to Scotland, he is one of the most famous.

21. Dr John Brown ("Rab"), 1810-1882.

Dr John Brown was born at Biggar on 22nd September 1810. He was the son of Rev. Dr. John Brown, and great-grandson of John Brown, of Haddington (1722-1787), author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible." Dr John Brown was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh. He studied Arts and Medicine at the Edinburgh University, and graduated M.D. in 1833, after which he settled in Edinburgh as a Physician, and from 1850 till his death he resided at 23 Rutland Street. Dr John Brown was devoted to his profession, but his three volumes which have made his name famous are the two "Horæ Subsecivæ" (*Leisure Hours*, 1858-1861), and "John Leech and other Papers," 1882. In his sketches of "Rab" and "Marjorie," the mastiff and the dead child, there is an exquisite blending of humour and pathos, which has been rarely equalled and never surpassed. Few men have been more universally beloved, or have evoked that feeling of genuine respect which is given only to the favoured few. He wrote as he felt, and his writings came straight from the heart. The lucidity and tenderness of his essays are their most characteristic features. Dr Brown died on 11th May 1882.



22. Fleeming Jenkin, 1833-1885.

Henry Charles Fleeming Jenkin was born on 25th March 1833, and was the son of a naval officer. He received his early education at the Edinburgh Academy, where he was a most brilliant scholar. He went to school in Paris, and subsequently received his training under the famous engineer, Fairbairn, at Manchester. He was after this engaged in telegraph cable laying work, and became acquainted with Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin). They worked together afterwards, and Jenkin had the greatest admiration for his friend. In 1868 he was appointed to the Chair of Engineering in the Edinburgh University, and devoted his time to electrical inventions along with Lord Kelvin. Professor Jenkin's leisure time was devoted to private theatricals, and he was a splendid amateur actor. His later years were devoted to developing his system of electrical haulage, to which he gave the name Telpherage, but before he had perfected his great invention he died (12th June 1885). Professor Jenkin was one of the pioneer electrical inventors, and had he lived to carry out his wonderful ideas, his name would have been still more famous. A memoir was written by R. L. Stevenson.

John Stuart Blackie was born at Glasgow on 28th July 1809 of ancestors who came from the Scottish borders. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, and was intended for the ministry. After leaving Edinburgh he studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and acquired a great love for German literature. Afterwards he went to Rome, where he studied, and on his return to Scotland he abandoned the idea of the Church, and passed as Advocate at the Scottish Bar. Blackie paced the Hall of the Parliament House for three years, but never got a brief. During that time he was busy writing articles, chiefly on German subjects, to *Blackwood* and other magazines, and he translated Goethe's "Faust." In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen, and he remained there till 1852, when he was appointed Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University, where he remained till his resignation in 1882, a period of thirty years. Blackie was a bright and shining light in the midst of a constellation of brilliant men, who made the Edinburgh of his day so famous. Amongst them were Wilson, Hamilton, Aytoun, Piazzi Smyth, Robert Lee, Cosmo Innes, Christison, Alison, Goodsir, Brewster, Simpson, Syme, Jenkin, Grant, and Calderwood; but Blackie outshone them all. As a teacher he was a continual source of pleasure and despair to his students, because he treated them to whatever was uppermost in his mind, and forgot about the Greek. Sometimes the students got noisy, then Blackie would stride up and down the platform, shake his fist at them, call them sheep, bears, asses, dolts, blockheads, howling idiots, and lash about generally with his tongue. Many stories are told about him. One is that he posted up at his classroom door the intimation "Professor Blackie will not meet his classes to-day." Some waggish student altered the "classes" to "lasses," and on Blackie noticing

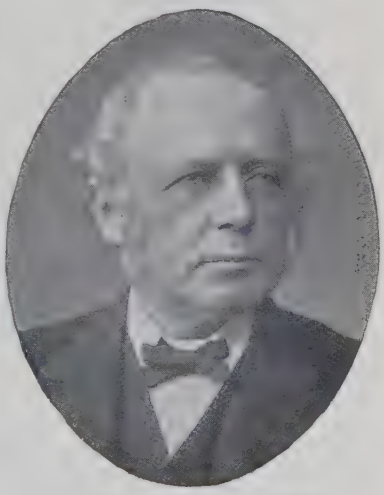
the alteration he quickly altered the word to "asses." He wrote songs, and was a great lover of all that was beautiful in poetry. In 1869 he published his "Musa Burschicosa," a collection of tuneful University songs with

23. John Stuart Blackie, 1809-1895.

a sparkling humour and breezy rhythm. They are amongst the best student songs that have ever been written. In commending them to the young men of the University he added this characteristic advice:—"If you wish to be happy

in this world there are only three things that can secure you of your aim—the love of God, the love of truth, and the love of your fellow-men. And of this divine triad, the best and most natural exponent, in my estimate, is neither a sermon, nor a lecture, nor even a grand article in a quarterly review, but just simply a good song." He collected £12,000 to found the Celtic Chair. Blackie was a picturesque figure as he strode along Princes Street with firm step and alert carriage, a plaid over his shoulder, a broad brimmed felt hat over the silver-white hair, swinging his stick and crooning a song as he hurried on. He was greatly beloved, and was the most remarkable personality of his time. Scotland never had a son who loved her more truly. He died on 2nd March 1895, and his funeral was the largest and most imposing ever seen in Edinburgh. There will never be another Blackie.

Henry Calderwood was born at Peebles on 10th May 1830, and received his education at the Royal High School and the Edinburgh University, where he was a most distinguished student. He studied for the ministry, and was ordained minister of Greyfriars United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, in 1856. When twenty-four years of age he published his most famous book on the "Philosophy of the Infinite in Opposition to the views of Sir William Hamilton." This book made his name and fame,



24. Henry Calderwood, 1830-1897.

and it was considered of so much importance that the great philosopher made an elaborate reply to it. During his ministry in Glasgow, from 1856 till 1868, he was foremost in every good work of social reform, and he was a life-long total abstainer and a great advocate of temperance. While in Glasgow he was examiner in Philosophy at the University, and lectured there on Moral Philosophy. In 1868 he was appointed to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the Edinburgh University in succession to Professor Macdougal, and he wrote "A Handbook of Moral Philosophy" and other works. Still retaining his status as a minister of the U.P. Church, he was elected Moderator in 1880, and was the leader of that body. In every good work in the City he took a leading part, and was the first chairman of the Edinburgh School Board. Politics deeply interested him, and he was invited to stand for Parliament, where he would most probably have been a brilliant success. Calderwood was the most unassuming of men, and was the highest type of a Christian philosopher. He died on 19th November 1897. Universally respected and beloved, his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

Edinburgh Coat of Arms

CHAPTER XV.

The City and its Government.

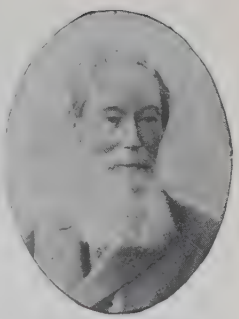
Government may be divided into National and Municipal. For the purposes of Parliamentary representation Edinburgh is divided into four divisions, each of which elects one member of Parliament. The electors are persons whose names are on the current voters' roll, male householders, owners of property, and lodgers. Out of 300,000 inhabitants there are about 36,000 voters, each division containing about 9000 electors. Whatever may be the number of his qualifications in the City each man has only one vote. Women are not qualified to vote for Members of Parliament. Such things as bribery and corruption are entirely unknown. The method of voting is by ballot. The expenses incurred by each candidate are limited, and the elections are absolutely pure.

Sir Lewis M'Iver, Bart., M.P., West Division of Edinburgh.

Sir Lewis M'Iver, Baronet, Member of Parliament for the West Division of Edinburgh, was born in 1846, and is the eldest son of Mr John M'Iver, late secretary to the Bank of Madras. From 1868 till 1884 he was engaged in the Indian Civil Service, during which period he filled several important offices, and he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, London, in 1878. He was created a Baronet in 1896, and was appointed Honorary Colonel of the First Edinburgh City Volunteer Artillery. Sir Lewis was elected M.P. for West Edinburgh on 29th May 1895, in succession to Lord Wolmer.

Robert Cox, Esq., Member of Parliament for the South Division of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh on 6th May 1845, and is the only son of the late George Cox, Esq., of Gorgie. He was educated at Loretto, Musselburgh, and St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. Mr Cox is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the City, Member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body-guard for Scotland, and is Vice-President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. He is a manufacturer, and was elected at the general election in 1895. Mr Cox takes a deep interest in everything which concerns the welfare of the people, and is foremost in every good movement in the City.

Robert Cox, Esq., of Gorgie, M.P., South Division of Edinburgh.



Dr William M'Ewan, M.P., Central Division of Edinburgh.

Dr William M'Ewan, Member of Parliament for the Central Division of Edinburgh, was born in 1827, and is the son of the late John M'Ewan, Esq., shipowner, Alloa. He is Chairman of the firm of William M'Ewan & Co., Limited, brewers, Edinburgh. Dr M'Ewan is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh, and is an LL.D. of Edinburgh University. He was elected Member of Parliament in 1886.

Dr Robert Wallace, Member of Parliament for the East Division of Edinburgh, was born in 1831, and is the son of the late Mr Jasper Wallace, of Culross, Perthshire; was educated at the Royal High School and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. He studied for the Church, and was parish minister of Newton-on-Ayr in 1857; minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, in 1860; minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in 1868; and he was elected Professor of Church History in the Edinburgh University in 1872. Dr Wallace left the clerical profession, and was editor of *The Scotsman* from 1876 till 1880. In 1883 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, London, and devoted his life chiefly to writing and lecturing. He is a voluminous writer, and has contributed to the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and other magazines. Dr Wallace was elected Member of Parliament in 1886.

Dr Robert Wallace, M.P., East Division of Edinburgh.

The Secretary for Scotland, who is a Cabinet Minister, has charge of all purely Scottish affairs.

The Post Office is the largest Government department in Edinburgh and employs 1500 persons, 200 of whom are women.

The Judicial system of Scotland is different from that of England. Scotland has separate Laws and Law Courts situated in Edinburgh. The Court of Session is composed of thirteen judges The Lord President presides over the First Division; the Lord Justice-Clerk over the Second Division. The Outer House consists of five judges. The High Court of Justiciary tries criminal cases; the Jury numbers fifteen, and the verdict is determined by a majority.

The Right Hon. John Hay Athole Macdonald, was born at Edinburgh on 27th December 1836 and educated at Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1859; is Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland; Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session since 1888. He is an eminent scientist and an enthusiastic and distinguished volunteer officer. He is the author of several books on military subjects.

Lord Young, appointed Judge of the Court of Session in 1874.

Lord Young was born in 1819, and educated at Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, and appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in 1874. He is the oldest Judge on the Scottish Bench, and has the reputation of being the wittiest.

The Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland

The Town Council of Edinburgh was in olden times a close Corporation which elected its own members and was all-powerful within the City. James III., in return for the loyal services of the citizens, "executed an ample grant in favour of the Provost, Council, and community of Edinburgh" called the "Golden Charter"—dated 16th November 1482 -making the Provost the hereditary Sheriff of the City, and he also granted to the Council powers to make statutes and bye-laws. At the same time he presented to the Edinburgh Incorporated Trades of the Magdalen Chapel their famous Blue Blanket Banner, at the unfurling of which every Burgher Craftsman in Scotland is bound to come armed "weil bodin in feir of weir" (well clothed and armed in case of war), under the command of the Deacon Convener of the Edinburgh Trades. The Council made its own laws without the interference or sanction of the National Government, and it also held and exercised the power of carrying out its laws. It could put to death, torture, and otherwise punish offenders, and that in the most summary manner. As civilization progressed these powers were either curtailed or remained in abeyance. In 1833 the Council was reformed by Act of Parliament and made a representative body, elected by the ratepayers. The Council at present is constituted under an Act of 1856. The persons qualified as electors are householders, owners, occupiers, or lodgers paying £10 annual rental, and both men and women are entitled to vote. The city is divided into sixteen wards, each of which elects three Councillors, and in addition the Incorporation of the Guildry sends as their representative the Dean of Guild, and the Deacons of the Incorporated Trades send as their representative the Convener of Trades. The Council is presided over by the Lord Provost—the present occupant of this office is the Right Honourable

THE
RIGHT HON.
MITCHELL THOMSON
NISI DOMINUS
FRUSTRA
NEMO ME IMPUNE
LACESSIT
18 99
LORD PROVOST
OF
EDINBURGH

Mitchell Thomson—who is elected for three years and receives an honorarium of £1000 a year to maintain the dignity of this office. The Lord Provost holds the offices of Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh, and Lord High Admiral of the Firth of Forth. The City Treasurer—present occupant, Councillor George M'Crae—is also elected for three years, and he has charge of the financial affairs of the City. The Magistrates of the City are the Lord Provost and six Bailies, and there are also eight Judges of Police.

Lord Provosts of Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century.

1800.	Sir William Fettes, Bart.	1837.	Sir James Forrest, Bart.
1802.	Niel M'Vicar.	1843.	Adam Black.
1804.	Sir William Fettes, Bart.	1848.	Sir William Johnston.
1806.	Donald Smith.	1851.	Duncan M'Laren.
1808.	William Coulter.	1854.	Sir John Melville.
1810.	William Calder.	1859.	Francis Brown Douglas.
1811.	William Creech.	1862.	Charles Lawson.
1813.	Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.	1865.	William Chambers.
1815.	Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart.	1869.	William Law.
1817.	Kincaid Mackenzie.	1872.	James Cowan.
1819.	John Manderston.	1874.	Sir James Falshaw, Bart.
1821.	Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart.	1877.	Sir Thomas J. Boyd.
1823.	Alexander Henderson.	1882.	Sir George Harrison.
1825.	William Trotter.	1885.	Sir Thomas Clark, Bart.
1827.	Walter Brown.	1888.	Sir John Boyd.
1829.	William Allan.	1891.	Sir James A. Russell.
1831.	John Learmonth.	1894.	Sir Andrew M'Donald.
1833.	Sir James Spittal.	1897.	Right Hon. Mitchell Thomson.

Amongst the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh of the nineteenth century the names which stand out most conspicuously are Adam Black, M.P.; Duncan M'Laren, M.P.; William Chambers, LL.D.; Sir George Harrison, M.P. These were all men of great abilities, who gave their time and talents to the service of the City. Edinburgh has always had, and always should have, high-souled, God-fearing sons, who will serve her from a deep sense of duty, and without consideration of the

CITY CHAMBERS, HIGH ST.

honours which are the just reward of those who give their services to the City. The late Councillor John C. Dunlop (1833-1899) was a conspicuous example of this type of citizen. He worked solely for the good of the Town, and by his untiring efforts for the benefit of the part of the Town where he was born, he earned the title of "Provost of Stockbridge." On the occasion of the Exhibition in 1886, he wrote, along with his gifted sister, the late Miss Alison Hay Dunlop, the charming book of "Old Edinburgh," to which I am indebted for some of the information in this book. The work of the Town Council is carried out by committees, and comes before the whole Council for revision and sanction. There are numerous City officials; the Town Clerk, Mr Thomas Hunter, W.S., is the Secretary to the Corporation; the City Chamberlain, Mr Robert Paton, is the financial head; and Mr Robert Morham, the City Architect, has charge of buildings and works.

Treasurer George M'Crae, 1899.

The financial affairs of the City of Edinburgh are administered by the Town Council under two distinct heads, viz., the "Common Good" and the "Police."

The "Common Good" itself consists chiefly of lands and superiorities in and around the City, and of various market rights and customs granted to the citizens under charters by the Kings of Scotland. Its revenues, amounting to about £30,000 a year, are applied towards the expense of manag-

ing the Town Council business and maintaining the City Chambers, to the upkeep and management of the City markets, to the payment of interest on, and redemption of, old City debt, and to maintaining the rights and upholding the dignity and hospitality of the City. The revenues of the Police Department amount to between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum. They are derived mainly from the burgh assessment, from charges for the supply of electric light and from the Corporation tramways. They are applied towards the expense of carrying on the more modern government of the City, and cover such purposes as watching, lighting, cleaning, fire brigade, free library, public parks, maintenance of streets and footpaths, and general improvement and sanitation works.

The debt of the City in 1899 (exclusive of the purposes of water and gas, which are not managed by the Town Council, but by separate trusts representing the City of Edinburgh, the Burgh of Leith, and district) amounts to about two and a half millions. This debt, includes not only the cost of general improvement and sanitation works carried out within the City, but also the cost of the electric light and tramways, which are in themselves remunerative undertakings. The burgh assessment to cover these purposes, and the annual charge for debt is (in 1899) nearly 2 6 per £, and the annual ratable value of the City is £2,500,000.

The whole police force of the City numbers about 600. The fire brigade consists of about 50 men, and is equipped with steam fire engines and other modern appliances. In olden times the duty of attending to fires devolved on the "muck-men" or scavengers. By an Act of the Town Council, 1703, the "muck-men" were ordered to hasten to fires with their creels filled with street refuse; water in sufficient quantity not being available. After this period the Tron-

men or City chimney-sweeps constituted the only fire brigade. The greatest fire of the century occurred in Parliament Square in 1824. There is a Public-Health Department, and very stringent regulations regarding infectious diseases are enforced. Not, however, so drastic as in the olden times, for then supposed infectious persons were branded on the cheek and banished the town, while those from neighbouring places coming into the town were summarily dealt with by being taken outside the walls and drowned. In all the public departments there are about 1600 persons, men and women, employed by the Corporation.

Sir Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D., Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh.

Sir Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D., has been Medical Officer of Health for the City during the past forty years, and he is Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University.

The New Municipal Buildings.

The building used for the Municipal Offices of the City for the greater part of this century occupies the north side of the Quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. This building was originally intended for different purposes, a comparatively restricted portion of the accommodation on the north side of the Quadrangle eventually sufficing for the official requirements. Gradually property after property to right and left, above and below, has been acquired to meet the increasing demand for space, not only on the north side of the Quadrangle but about half-way along the east and west sides as well. On the west side the old buildings between the

CITY OFFICIALS, 1899.

Thomas Hunter, W.S.
Town Clerk.

Robert Paton,
City Chamberlain.

Robert Morham,
City Architect.

Quadrangle and Warriston Close have been taken down and a new building was erected in 1899, in correspondence with the other parts of the Quadrangle. It contains a new Court Room, a large hall and a City Museum, with other rooms for a variety of purposes. The block of building comprising these is the first instalment of a general scheme of extension to the north, east, and west. In the new frontage towards the Royal Exchange, the general character of the other buildings in the Quadrangle has been carefully adhered to. It is in the simple but effective style of revived classic architecture in use in the latter part of the last century. In the new facade towards Cockburn Street, as well as on the western side, a corresponding character and style have been maintained, but somewhat more ornate, and having bold features necessary for effect at the considerable distance from which a clear view of the building can be seen. The basement and three storeys above it are in well-marked rusticated work, the window openings on the lowest storey being arched, and having the voussoirs correspondingly treated in a simple but bold and effective style, the doorways leading to the principal staircases giving access to the upper parts of the building, having side columns with entablatures, pediments, and other suitable decorations. The upper portions are in a somewhat more decorative style in harmony with the other portions of the building, having towards the east and west ends of the frontage projecting oriels, and a central feature consisting of four detached columns with large venetian window and sculptured pediment above. To right and left of this the upper storey is treated with rusticated pilasters with massive cornice and parapet, having groups of statuary at the angles. The sky-line is broken by the introduction of an ornamental domed turret at each main angle of the building, and a large lantern dome over the

Bailie Robertson. Bailie Sloan. Lord Provost Sir Andrew M'Donald. Bailie Pollard. Bailie Hay.
Councillor Cranston. Convener Field. Town Officer Simpson. Town Officer Mill. Bailie M'Kenzie. Bailie Brand.
T. Hunter, W.S., *Town Clerk*. J. Russell, *Council Officer*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE, 1897. DEPUTATION AT BALMORAL.

main staircase. In the projecting wing to the west the Council Chamber is located on the upper part, with offices for several of the departments on the floors below. These buildings have been designed by Robert Morham, City architect, 1899.

Edinburgh being the Metropolis of Scotland has certain rights and privileges. The Lord Provost, in virtue of his office, has the right to approach the reigning Sovereign in person, and to present addresses and petitions. In the exercise of this ancient right a deputation proceeded to Balmoral Castle in October 1897, and presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria an Address from the Corporation, assuring her of the love and loyalty of the citizens of Edinburgh, and congratulating Her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of her illustrious reign—her Diamond Jubilee.

The City Arms has in the centre the Castle, with the three towers and the open gate, the "Castrum Puellarum," the Castle of the Maidens, so called, because the ancient Pictish kings placed their daughters there for safety. On one side of the Arms is a maiden, and on the other a hind, which is the animal said to have succoured good St. Giles, the patron Saint of the City, in his cave-dwelling. The crest is an anchor, emblematic of the City's ancient connection with the seaport of Leith. The motto is "Nisi Dominus Frustra" (*Nisi*, except; *Dominus*, the Lord; *Frustra*, in vain). These are the opening words of the 127th Psalm—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain."

The Council Chamber was built in 1753, and on the walls are portraits of former Lord Provosts—Sir James Spittal, 1833; Adam Black, 1843; Duncan M'Laren, 1851; Charles Lawson, 1862; Sir James Falshaw, Bart., 1874.

Keys of the City, with the Sword and Mace.

On the grand staircase is a large portrait of the Council in 1894. The City Museum contains an interesting collection of relics connected with the City, and is under the charge of Mr J. G. Ferguson, who is full of old world lore about the town and everything that concerns its history. Amongst the more prominent objects of interest are the Orange Colours of the First Company of the Trained Bands of the City of Edinburgh, carried in 1676-1798; the City sword and mace; autograph letters of Robert Burns and Allan Ramsay; old City snuff horns; muskets and halberds of the old Town Guard; the old Town drum; bells of St. Giles, 1699; letter from Rob Roy; warrant for the execution of Earl of Argyll by the "Maiden," 29th June 1685; a section of the old wooden water pipe; model of the old Tolbooth; and many other most interesting relics. The new museum is splendidly fitted up, and the collection is to be removed there, where it will be a source of great attraction to all lovers of Edinburgh antiquities.

T. Hunter, *Town Clerk.* Dean of Guild Miller. Bailie Anderson. Lord Pr
Judge Colston. Bailie Sloan. Judge Steel.
J. Russell, *Council Officer.* J. Mallinson. A. D. Mackenzie.
J. W. Mackie. W. Eunson. T. Mortimer.
W. Lang Todd. R. Menzies. R. Douglas. W.
J. P. Gibson. A. C. Telfer. W. Williams.
J. A. Robertson. Mitchell
J. Jamieson.

TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.]

Andrew M'Donald. Bailie Pollard. Treasurer M'Crae. Judge Dunlop.
Bailie Gulland. Bailie Robertson. Convener Field.
A. Walker. A. Mitchell. R. Morham, *City Architect.*
R. Cranston. R. Paton, *City Chamberlain.*
n. J. H. Waterston. J. Murray. R. M. Cameron. Sir J. A. Russell.
M. Dunlop. J. Cubie. D. Scott. G. A. Jamieson.
Bailie Hay.
unter. A. F. Mackay.

In olden times the sole supply of water in the City was from wells. When these ran dry, water had to be carried from wells outside the City and from the surrounding lochs. Water from the South Loch, now called the Meadows, was brought into the City in 1598 by means of a wooden pipe. Owing to the scanty supply, an Act of Parliament was obtained by the Corporation in 1621 to bring water into the City, but this power was not exercised till 1672, when the water from Comiston springs was brought in. Lead pipes were used, but these were unsatisfactory, and iron pipes were substituted. In 1755 there was a great drought and scarcity of water in the City, causing much alarm. Swanston springs were next utilised in 1761, and Crawley in 1822. These springs are near the slopes of the Pentlands. The water supply was under the direction of the Corporation till 1819, when the Water Company was formed, and in 1869 the Edinburgh and District Water Trust assumed the control. The Moorfoot scheme was adopted in 1879. The water supply at present is from the Pentlands, some five miles from the City; and from the Moorfoots, seventeen miles distant. The water is supplied to a population of 400,000, which, besides the City, includes outlying towns. A further supply being necessary, it was decided to obtain it from the Talla, a small tributary of the Tweed, situated about forty miles distant. The Talla scheme received Royal Assent on 30th May 1895; the first sod was cut on 28th September 1895; and the memorial stone at Tweedsmuir, Talla, was laid by Lord Provost Sir Andrew M'Donald on 29th September 1897. This scheme provides twenty-four million gallons per day, but it can be increased to fifty million gallons, which will supply a population of 1,250,000, allowing forty gallons per head each day. The length of the Talla Reservoir is two miles, and when full the water surface is four hundred acres.

Laying the Memorial Stone at the Talla Waterworks, 29th September 1897.

The total quantity of water is two thousand seven hundred and fifty million gallons. One hundred thousand tons of clay was required to build the puddle wall, which is 91 feet above the surface of the ground. The total cost is £750,000, and the scheme is expected to be completed about 1902, seven years from the commencement. The contractors are Messrs James Young & Sons, Edinburgh. Tweedsmuir, where the Talla flows into the Tweed, is pleasantly situated near "Talla's lone glen."

"Just a little valley
Hidden 'mongst the hills,
With the merry sunshine
Glancing on its rills;
Far from busy city,
Far from madding strife,
Happy we who in it
Pass a peaceful life.

Dwellers in 'Auld Reekie,'
Feeling rather dry,
Say they're scarce of water,
Want a new supply;
So they come to 'Talla,
Taste the water there,
Find no other streamlet
Can with it compare."

Tweedsmuir, 1895. *Molly Tweedie Stodart.*

Tweedsmuir, near "Talla's Lone Glen."

The history of street lighting in Edinburgh is interesting. In 1554 the Town Council ordered "bowets" or lanterns to be hung in the streets by the inhabitants, and to be kept burning from 5 to 9 p.m. A new order was issued in 1684 requiring a lantern and candle to be hung out of the first storey of every house, and to be burned from 5 to 10 p.m. in winter. The wild boys of Edinburgh, who congregated in bands, took great delight in breaking the windows of those who failed to obey this order. After this period the Corporation provided crystal lamps with oil in the streets. The contract for lighting the City by oil lamps was held by Smith & Co., George Street, a firm established in 1770 and still in existence. These oil lamps either burnt out or were extinguished about 10 o'clock, so that persons coming home from parties late at night required link-boys or torch-bearers to light them home. Sedan chairs were generally used. The footmen stood with their lighted torches in the entrance hall. On arriving home the torches were extinguished by means of the torch extinguishers, which stood at the door of all the best houses in the new town. Many of these relics of bygone days may still be seen, especially in Melville Street, in splendid preservation.

Torch Extinguisher, Melville Street.

The gas supply to the City of Edinburgh was first instituted in the year 1818, when the Edinburgh Gas Light Company obtained statutory powers to enable them to light the City and suburbs of Edinburgh and places adjacent with gas. This Company appears to have supplied both Edinburgh and Leith.

In the year 1824 an Act of Parliament was obtained by a Company for the manufacture and supply of oil gas for domestic lighting, the

buildings being situated in the vicinity of the present gas-holder station at Canonmills, and a sum of £60,000 being spent in connection with it. Sir Walter Scott appears to have been the founder, and was also chairman of this Company. The board-room furniture of this Company, including the arm-chair of the chairman, now forms part of the board-room furniture of the gas commissioners, who succeeded by purchase, through the Edinburgh Gas Light Company, to the properties of the Oil Gas Company, and it is interesting that the chair in which Sir Walter Scott sat as chairman is still used for a similar purpose, in connection with the united undertakings for the supply of gas to the district at the present time. A copper plate which was inserted in the foundation stone of the Oil Gas Company's properties is now in the possession of the Gas Commissioners, and hangs in the board-room at the office in Waterloo Place, and bears the following inscription :—

> On the 24th day of May 1824, and in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, the Foundation Stone of this Building, designed to augment the domestic comfort of the inhabitants of Edinburgh by supplying the material of a light equally pure, brilliant, and economical, was laid by Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart., Chairman, in presence and by authority of James Dundas, of Dundas, Deputy Chairman.

This Company appears to have transported the gas by means of tank cylinders and supplied it in a way similar to that now done by the suppliers of petroleum oil. It is quite evident, however, that the Company was a commercial failure.

In 1840 the Edinburgh and Leith Gas Light Company obtained powers, and both the Edinburgh and the Leith Company had under their respective Acts power to supply gas within the same districts. At the period of the transfer of the gas undertaking to the public authority, it required for the year ending May 1888, 125,293 tons of coal to produce 1,227,633,000 cubic feet of gas for the supply of the

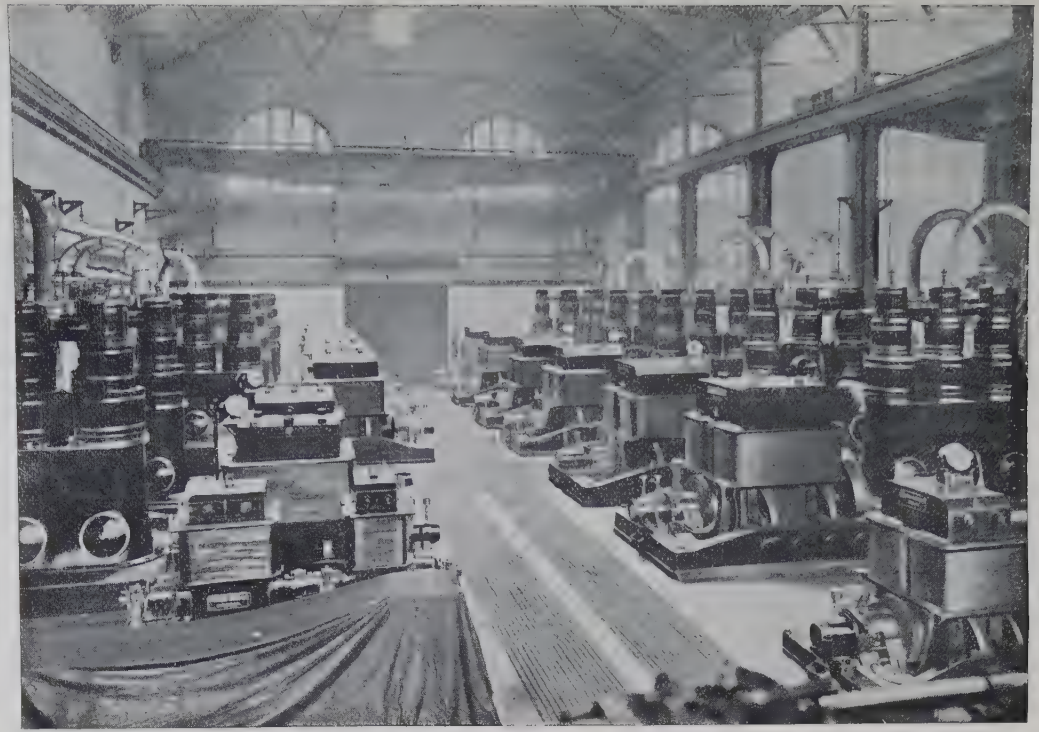
district. For the year closing on the 15th day of May 1898, 162,816 tons of coal were used to produce 1,664,147,000 cubic feet of gas, which equals an increase of 35 per cent. on the output during that year as compared with the year of transfer. The total quantity of gas made during an ordinary winter day equals about nine million cubic feet, being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times more than the output during a summer day. The maximum consumption of gas in the winter time amounts to 950,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, which is equivalent to an illumination of 4,840,000 candles per hour, this rate of consumption continuing for about three hours during the mid-winter evenings. The Gas Commissioners acquired 106 acres at Granton in 1898, and they are to erect new gas works at a cost of £500,000. When these are finished, the present works in the Canongate and Baltic Street, Leith, will be transferred to Granton.

The Corporation of Edinburgh obtained in 1891 a Provisional Order from the Board of Trade for the electric lighting of the City. The building of the Generating Station and the work of laying the supply mains in the streets was commenced in May 1894, and the supply of electric energy was commenced on 11th April 1895. The Generating Station is in Dewar Place, and consists of the boiler house, which contains seventeen boilers; and the engine-room, which contains machinery capable of developing 7300 horse-power. The engines are all of the enclosed type running at high speeds, from 350 to 450 revolutions per minute. The dynamos and alternators are coupled direct to the engines. Both high and low tension systems of distribution are in use, the low tension mains supplying the central parts of the City and the high tension the outlying parts. The low tension dynamos are designed for a working pressure of 460 and 230 volts, and the alternators for a pressure of 2100 volts. The current,

on being generated by the dynamos or alternators, is carried by insulated conductors to the switchboards, of which there are two, one for the low pressure continuous current system, the other for the high tension system.

The low tension switchboard is arranged with all the necessary switches for eighteen dynamos and fifteen feeders. A feeder consists of a pair of insulated copper conductors, which are laid in the streets to a certain point, and carry the current to supply or feed a certain district. At one end the conductors are connected to the switchboard, and at the other to the distributing mains supplying this particular district of the City. This is called a feeding point, and there are fifteen such points in different parts. From these feeding points a pair of very small wires are brought back to the switchboard, and on connecting these to a suitable instrument called a volt-meter, the pressure at these points is indicated. By these means the pressure all over the City is known and maintained at the proper amount.

The high tension switchboard is arranged for seven alternators and seven circuits. The current is conveyed by suitable conductors to the outlying parts of the City at a pressure of 2100 volts, and is then transformed down to a pressure of 230 or 115 volts before it enters the houses. The reason for this is that a copper conductor of any given size offers a resistance to the passage of the current, and there is a loss of energy caused by this resistance. If electric energy has to be carried long distances the conductors would have to be enormously large to carry large currents, and the cost would be prohibitive. The difficulty has been overcome by transmitting small currents at very high pressure to the required spot and then transforming them into large currents at low pressure, suitable for lighting or other purposes. By this arrangement the cost has been kept down to a reasonable amount.



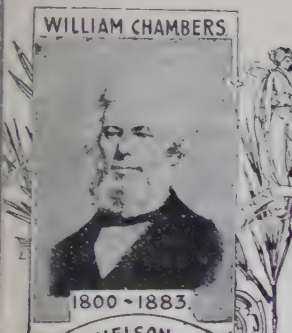
Edinburgh Corporation Electric Lighting Station, Dewar Place. Opened on 11th April 1895.

For public lighting there are 740 electric street arc lamps in Edinburgh and Portobello. The lamp-posts are placed 60 to 70 yards apart, except those in Princes Street and Leith Walk, which are only about 45 yards apart, on account of the width of these streets. The lamps hang from a bracket projecting from the top of the posts, the centre of the lamps being about 23 ft. from the pavement. They are so arranged that every alternate lamp can be turned out at midnight.

The station at Dewar Place is now completely filled with machinery, and another station is being built at the north-east end of the City, in Macdonald Road. These buildings, when completed, will contain machinery of about 40,000 horse-power, but at present it is only intended to build the engine-room and boiler-house sufficiently large for about 10,000 horse-power, and about 6000 horse-power of this will be in working order by autumn 1899.

The public arc lamps, arc lamp-posts, and all cables, connections, etc., are supplied and erected by the Electric Lighting Department, who also trim the lamps and keep them in repair, for which a charge of £14 per lamp per annum is made. There are 2500 consumers with 230,000 8-candle-power lamps and 750 arc lamps. The charge for lighting is 3½d per unit, and for power 1½d per unit. The Edinburgh Electric Lighting is one of the finest in the United Kingdom, and it is also one of the cheapest. The success which has attended the whole scheme has been most remarkable.

The Edinburgh Tramways were authorised by Act of Parliament in 1871, and were worked by the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company. The cars were all drawn by horses. New arrangements were recently made, and this year (1899) the cable system of haulage is to be adopted. The Northern Tramways Company have always used the cable system.



Edinburgh has been greatly favoured in having citizens who, for the pure love of the Town, have given—during their lifetime—large sums of money to restore or erect buildings worthy of the Capital of old Scotland. To die and give is well: to live and give is better. The motto of these men was—Live and give. Such public-spirited generosity exercised during a lifetime is not only ennobling to the individual who practises it, but also to the community which benefits by it. Their deeds are the practical outcome of the influence of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

William Chambers was born at Peebles on 16th April 1800, and began business in Edinburgh as a bookseller in 1819. He started *Chambers' Journal* in 1832, and shortly afterwards united with his brother Robert in founding the well-known publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1865-1869, and during his term of office carried out an extensive improvement scheme in the older part of the City. He restored, at a cost of £30,000, St. Giles Cathedral, finished in 1883, and gave largely during his lifetime to every good object in the City. He was made an LL.D. of Edinburgh University in 1872, and he received, shortly before his death, the offer of a Baronetcy. Dr Chambers founded and endowed the Chambers Institute in his native town, Peebles, and he died on 20th May 1883.

Thomas Nelson (1780-1861) was an Edinburgh bookseller who occupied for many years the Bow-head piazzi shop, No. 2 West Bow, and his house was in Trotter's Close in the West Bow. He was a man of a very genial, kindly disposition, shrewd in business, and was the founder of the well-known publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons. He had two sons, William (1816-1887) and Thomas (1822-1892). William Nelson, like his father before him, was a man of a kindly disposition, and much given to unostentatious charity. He restored the old Banqueting Hall and the Argyll Tower in the Castle, and he also presented St. Bernard's Well and grounds to the City. St. Bernard's Well is beautifully situated by the side of the Water of Leith at Stockbridge, and Mr William Nelson had the surrounding grounds very tastefully laid out in the form of a garden. He walked every morning from his house at St. Leonard's to Stockbridge, a distance of about three miles, to drink the waters. His younger brother, Thomas Nelson, left endowments for district free libraries.

John R. Findlay (1824-1898), proprietor of *The Scotsman*, built the National Portrait Gallery at a cost of over £70,000 and presented it to the City. He was a man of culture and literary attainments, and during his lifetime gave largely to every worthy cause in the City. He had the honour in December 1896 of being presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh "in token of their respect for him, in recognition of his public spirit as a citizen of Edinburgh, and in testimony of their appreciation of his munificence in providing the noble edifice for the Scottish National Portrait Gallery."

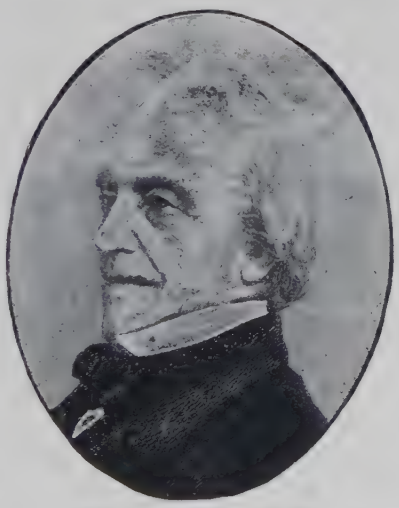
Andrew Usher was born in Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, in January 1826, and he was a distiller. The firm was founded by his father, but by excellent business talents he greatly increased it and became very wealthy. In June 1896 he gave the handsome gift of £100,000 to the City to build the Usher Hall. He died in November 1898, just at the time when the Town Council had fixed on the site for the Hall in Atholl Crescent. It will always be a source of great regret to the citizens of Edinburgh that, owing to the unavoidable delay in finding a site, Mr Usher had not the pleasure of seeing the work carried out. Mr Usher was a keen sportsman and took great pleasure in shooting, golfing, curling, and angling, in all of which he was a great adept. In addition to the Usher Hall he gave largely to other objects during his lifetime, and he was esteemed for his unassuming, kindly disposition. Many of his deeds of private Christian charity will never be known.

Dr William M'Ewan, M.P. (born 1827), built at a cost of £115,000 the M'Ewan Hall and presented it to the University. He has also done many other good deeds in the City, and he was made an LL.D. of Edinburgh University. In 1896 he received the Freedom of the City.

Miss Phœbe Blyth (1816-1898), A Christian Philanthropist.

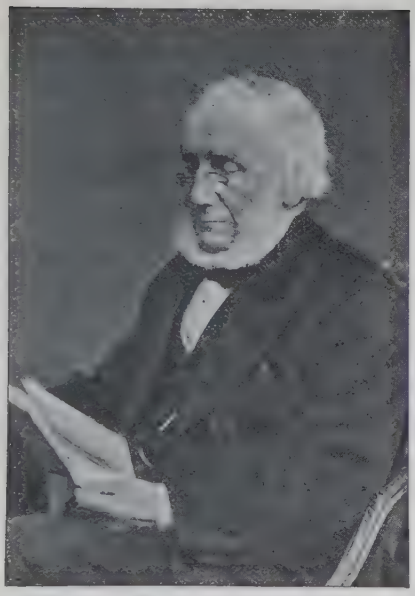
Mrs Phœbe Blyth was for many years a very prominent figure in educational circles in Edinburgh. She was elected a member of the first Edinburgh School Board, and served for nine years, having been twice re-elected. She took a warm interest in every good work for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, and was at the time of her death a member of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Scottish Reformation Society, and the Edinburgh Parish Council. She was associated with Dr Jex Blake in the scheme for opening the University of Edinburgh to women, and took a deep interest in every movement for placing women on the same footing as men, in the matter of education of every kind. Miss Blyth took a great and lasting interest in all work in connection with foreign missions of the Church of Scotland, of which she was an ardent adherent. She was the oldest member of New Greyfriars Parish Church, and gave her support to every charitable and philanthropic movement. A typical Christian woman, she died on 12th February 1898, in her 82nd year, beloved by all who knew her and her life's work.

Adam Black was born in Edinburgh on 20th February 1784 and died in the 90th year of his age. He was educated at the Royal High School and at the Edinburgh University. He became a bookseller, and in his youth was one of the most enthusiastic of the Edinburgh Volunteers who gathered to repel Napoleon's threatened invasion of Britain. Mr Black began business as bookseller in South Bridge in 1815, in a shop opposite the University, and contiguous to that of Mr Blackwood, of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Business prospered and he removed to the old Post Office, 27 North Bridge — now the site of the new *Scotsman* Offices — when the Government removed to Post Office, Waterloo Place (now the Waverley Hotel). He took into partnership his nephew Charles Black, and thus was founded the publishing house of Adam and Charles Black. In 1851 the firm removed to the opposite side of North Bridge Street—now the site of Commercial Bank Buildings—where they remained till a few years ago, when they transferred their business to London. On the failure of A. Constable & Co. in 1827 Mr Black became publisher of the *Edinburgh Review*, and he acquired the copyright of the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. He commenced the seventh edition in 1830, the total cost being £125,000.



Adam Black, M.P., 1784-1874.

In 1851 he bought the copyright of the Waverley Novels for £20,000, and of one edition two million copies were sold. Mr Black early took an interest in public affairs. He was a prominent member of the Merchant Company, and became a member of the Town Council in 1833. He was elected Lord Provost in 1843 and re-elected in 1846. As Lord Provost he took a prominent part in the inauguration of the Scott Monument on 15th August 1846, and on his retirement from the Provostship he received the high honour of having his portrait painted to preserve among our civic heirlooms. Mr Black was elected Member of Parliament in 1856, and represented the City for nine years. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Philosophical Institution in 1845, and was its first President. Mr Black was offered but refused a Knighthood. He died at his residence, 38 Drummond Place, on 24th January 1874, and *The Scotsman* published a warmly-appreciative notice, extending to five columns, in which Mr Black's character and worth is summed up:—"Edinburgh has lost in Adam Black one of the noblest citizens she ever possessed—not many cities have ever been able to boast of a nobler. We say citizen because, though no small part of the work he did related to imperial questions, most of it was done in Edinburgh, and specially for Edinburgh; because, also, Edinburgh was first and last in all his thoughts, and his aims, labours, and pride were never dissociated from her interests and fame. Yet no man could be less narrow or provincial in his views and spirit; it was not Edinburgh, with local interests or claims, but Edinburgh as the ancient metropolis of, and a large and inseparable part of, Scotland which he loved and for which he laboured. Many will feel the poorer that they can now no longer count amongst their loving friends the name of Adam Black."



Duncan M'Laren, M.P., 1800-1886.

Duncan M'Laren was born at Renton, Dumbartonshire, on 12th January 1800, and his father, John M'Laren, was "a staid God-fearing man." Duncan M'Laren commenced business in 1824 as a draper in a small shop in the High Street, opposite St. Giles Church, a few doors above the Royal Exchange. He was a man of splendid commercial abilities, and the business flourished greatly. He was a great reader, and contributor and leader-writer to *The Scotsman,* and he said that "the foundation of all the political knowledge I ever had was derived from that paper." In politics he was a strong Radical, and his favourite quotation was—"He is brave who dares to be in the right with two or three." Mr M'Laren took a deep interest in public affairs, and was instrumental in establishing the Heriot Free

Schools. He entered the Town Council, and was Lord Provost in 1851. The Watt Institution, the Merchant Company, and the Chamber of Commerce were benefited by his untiring energy, and he fought the battle for the women students. He was elected Member of Parliament, and was a very prominent figure in the House, where he was known as "The Member for Scotland." He died on 26th April 1886, and was accorded a public funeral. All places of business were closed, and headed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the funeral procession, two miles long, wended its way on May day, amidst brilliant sunshine, to St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, where Professor Calderwood offered up a most impressive prayer at the grave. His life, by J. B. Mackie, is largely a history of the Edinburgh of his time.

Sir George Harrison was born in 1812, and came to Edinburgh to push his fortune. As a young man he was greatly given to reading, and in this he found his chief delight. He was a constant attender at the Artizans' Reading Room, in the affairs of which he took a great interest. He established himself in business in the North Bridge as a cloth merchant, and by his sterling honesty and business qualities founded a flourishing business. Mr Harrison was a Liberal in politics, and was "in favour of progress, tempered by prudence and commonsense." He was an ardent lover of freedom in the broadest and truest sense of the word, and supported most enthusiastically every one of the men in Scotland who exerted themselves on behalf of Garibaldi and the cause of Italian freedom and unity. He filled many public offices; was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; a Director of the North British Railway, the success of which was in a great measure due to his foresight; and also a Director of the Royal Bank. Mr Harrison was one of the original founders of

Sir George Harrison, M.P., 1812-1885.

the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in the prosperity of which he always took the deepest personal interest. For ten years he was a member of the Town Council, was elected Lord Provost in 1882, and received the honour of Knighthood in 1884. His civic reign was altogether a noteworthy one: "Work, not talk" was his motto, and never was the business of the Council despatched so speedily. He died on 23rd December 1885, universally respected. The Harrison Park was named after him. Blackford Hill was bought during his Provostship and the Harrison Arch was erected there by the Town Council to commemorate his public services. Sir George Harrison had a high ideal of the duties of a citizen; he neither sought honours nor shrank

from labour, and gave his time and his talents freely and ungrudgingly for the good of the City. His son, Mr John Harrison, is now a member of the Town Council.

James Colston was born in Edinburgh in 1830, and educated at the Royal High School. He was a partner of the firm of Colston & Son, printers, but devoted his life chiefly to public affairs. He entered the Town Council in 1865, and served the City for thirty years, being "The Father of the Council" at the time of his death on 6th June 1897. Mr Colston served the town as Treasurer and also as Bailie, and took a warm interest in everything connected with it. In 1894 he was presented with a handsome testimonial by his fellow citizens in recognition of his public services. He had a strong literary bent, and published several books dealing with municipal matters. A history of the Incorporated Trades of the City; a history of the Edinburgh and District Water Supply; and a history of Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class were from his pen. Bailie Colston had a great love for his native City, and gained the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Bailie Colston, 1830-1897.

John Walker was born at Cupar-Fife, in 1831. He was educated at the local school in Cupar, and apprenticed to a writer. In 1851 he joined the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, as treasurer, and when that Company was amalgamated with the North British he was transferred.

He gave early promise of great administrative ability, and was appointed secretary to the North British Company in 1866. Mr Walker was appointed general manager in 1874, and he held that position till his death on 24th April 1891. Of strong will, and a singularly reticent disposition, he did more than any other man to develop the railways of Scotland, and the remarkable expansion of the North British

John Walker, 1831-1891.

Railway system during his term of office was largely due to his indomitable perseverance, untiring energy, and devotion to duty.

The story of the rise and progress of the North British Railway will be an interesting page in the future history of Scotland. By amalgamations and other means, fifty formerly independent companies are now included in the

N.B. system, besides the Union Canal, and the ferries across the Forth and Tay. The Railway systems of Scotland provide her most important industry. There are 3550 miles of rails, 2300 locomotives, and the total capital sunk is £103,000,000. The North British Railway was opened on 18th June 1846 from Edinburgh to Berwick, so that the whole system has been begun and developed within the memory of living men. The changes which railways have brought about are tremendous, and no city has derived greater benefits from them than Edinburgh. The site of the Waverley Station was the Nor' Loch. It was proposed, and the plans were drawn, to convert the Nor' Loch into a canal connected with the Clyde, and by means of locks to bring the canal down, by way of Leith Walk, to Leith, and so open communication for vessels from Edinburgh to the sea. The docks were to be at Greenside, and the work was actually begun. The street which ran along the north side of the Princes Street valley was called Canal Street, and near the North Bridge was held the fruit and vegetable market. On the east side of the North Bridge was the Physick Gardens (Botanic Gardens). These were removed to Hope Crescent, Leith Walk, and later to their present site in Inverleith Row. In 1709 the Royal Mail coach from Edinburgh to London took 131 hours on the journey, and sometimes run without a single letter. In 1820 four stage coaches started from Princes Street every morning for London, a distance of 390 miles. There were thirty-four stopping stages, and the time taken was sixty hours. The fare was £8 9s for an inside seat, and, including charges, the cost was about £13 each person. In 1899 there are nineteen passenger trains leaving Edinburgh every day for London. The time taken is 8½ hours, and the fare is 32s 8d. This is one result of railways, and no man in his day did more than John Walker to bring it about.

CHAPTER XVI.

Old Views of Edinburgh.

The old views of Edinburgh shown in this chapter are mostly from drawings by John Ewbank, R.S.A., published in 1825. He was born in 1799, and lived for many years at 5 Comely Bank, and latterly from 1830 to 1831 at 11 Howe Street. Ewbank attained great fame as a painter, but ultimately sunk into obscurity.

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1. Register House in 1824. It was ounded on 27th June 1774. New Register House built in 1860. The Wellington Statue, by Sir John Steell, was erected in 1852. The stone screen in front was moved back in 1889. Waterloo Place and Regent Bridge, built 1815. On right are old Theatre Royal and the London Mail Coach, took 60 hours on journey; fare and charges, £13; it started from 10 Princes Street.

2. Old Theatre Royal in 1824, as seen from Leith Street Terrace. It stood in Shakespeare Square, on the site of Dingwall's Castle; opened in December 1769; last performance on 25th May 1859, under R. H. Wyndham. Site now G.P.O.; foundation stone laid by Prince Consort in 1861. Houses on right were St. Ann's Street leading to Canal Street, built 1818; demolished 1898; site of N.B.R. Hotel, 1899.

3. The Mound in 1824. The Earthen Mound, or "Geordie Boyd's Mud Brig," begun 1781; finished 1830. At the top stood the Rotunda (1823-1850), a panorama. The fish and vegetable market was held under the arches of North Bridge. In the hollow stood the slaughter-house, facing Canal Street, where stands (1899) North British Railway Hotel. Waverley Station now occupies site of markets.

4. The "Little" Mound in 1824. It was an earthen roadway rom Princes Street to Old Town; the Waverley Bridge now occupies the site. In hollow was the Nor' Loch, which was drained in 1763, and in 1776 a canal was begun. In the hollow to the east of "Little" Mound stood (1850) the station of Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, *via* Scotland Street tunnel and Granton.

5. Calton Hill, view in 1824. Under arches of North Bridge were stalls of the vegetable and fish market. Behind bridge is Bank of Scotland erected 1806; altered to present form 1870. Calton Jail, central castellated part is old Bridewell (house of correction), erected 1791; western extension erected 1817, as prison to supersede Old Tolbooth; eastern extension erected 1847, for debtors' prison.

6. Waterloo Place in 1824; was built in 1815 to connect Princes Street with the ancient Burgh of Calton or Caldtoun (1669-1856). Calton annexed to City in 1856; ancient relics of Burgh in Antiquarian Museum. Regent Bridge built in 1815. On south side stood Post Office (1819-1861), now new Waverley Hotel; on north side stood Waterloo Hotel (1819-1898), now North British Railway Offices (1899).

7. Low Calton in 1824, as seen from the back of Shakespeare Square; was formerly called "Beggar's Row," being in Burgh of Calton and outside City was resort of lowest classes; demolished in 1861 to build Post Office. Near there stood Trinity College Kirk, founded in 1462; Orphan Hospital in 1733; Lady Glenorchy's Chapel in 1772; which were all swept away in 1845 for North British Railway.

8. St. Cuthbert's Church in 1700. This edifice built in 1545; demolished n 1775. Next edifice built in 1775; demolished in 1892 (spire still remains). Churchyard bounded by Nor' Loch and the King's Garden. Loch drained in 1763) ground east of churchyard wall used as rifle range in 1816; volunteers fired from Princes Street at targets placed on Castle Rock. West Princes St. Gardens laid out 1818; opened 1876.

c. Leith Walk in 1820, from Little King Street. Leith Walk was formed in 1774. Gibbet stood at Gallow Lee; now Shrub Hill. Botanic Gardens near Annandale Street (1778-1824). Picardy Place, built in 1800 on site of ancient Picardie Village, founded by French silk-weavers. Elm Row (1812) took its name from row of Elm trees, removed in 1862; Haddington Place built in 1825; Pilrig Church in 1862.

10. George Street in 1824. New Edinburgh was planned by James Craig, architect (1740-1795) in 1767, for which he received the freedom of the City. First edifice of new town was John Young's mansion, Rose Court, George Street, 1767; Physicians' Hall in 1775, demolished 1843; Commercial Bank built on site in 1847; Assembly Rooms in 1787; St. Andrew's Church in 1785; Music Hall in 1843.

11. Castle Esplanade in 1820. It was, in the sixteenth century, place of execution, where women were burned for witchcraft; improved in 1753; railing and wall in 1816. On left, Short's Observatory in 1847; Reservoir in 1849; Ramsay Gardens in 1893. On right, Duke of Gordon's mansion, with cannon ball in wall; Sir David Baird (1757-1829), hero of Seringapatam (1799), born there.

12. Castle Hill, view in 1820; shows the north front of Heriot's Hospital, as seen from Castle Hill. It overlooks the Grassmarket, and was founded in 1628 by George Heriot—"Jingling Geordie" (1563-1624). There are two hundred windows, none of which are exactly alike. It was restored in 1828, when the handsome Lauriston Place entrance was built; now used as a Technical Day School.

13. Castle Hill in 1840. Ancient houses demolished 1845, to build Free Church College. House at head of Blyth's Close had legend in beautiful hand-wrought iron letters—Laus Deo R M 1591. Ceiling in interior was gorgeously decorated. Behind stood Mary of Guise Palace. In front stood Weigh-house or Butter Trone, removed to Canal Street, 1822; demolished 1845. *(From Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh).*

14. Lawnmarket in 1820, looking towards Castle. The Lawnmarket, formerly Land-market, was occupied by "dealers and chapmen" with bales of goods for sale. Ancient timber-fronted houses on north side built 1540, demolished 1878. In seventeenth century Lawnmarket was residence of aristocracy. Robert Burns lived in Baxter's Close in 1786. Gladstone's Land is at top, on north side.

15. The Tolbooth or "Heart of Midlothian" in 1736; demolished 1817. Used as Parliament Hall, Court of Justice, Council Chambers, and latterly as Prison. Scaffold was erected on projecting part at west side; executions were very frequent; heads of Regent Morton 1581, Montrose 1650, Marquis of Argyll 1661, were set up on spike on west gabel. Door on right was burned at time of Porteous Mob, 1736.

16. High Street, from a sketch made on the spot in 1809 by T. Stothard, R.A. (1755-1834). The old Tron Steeple and many houses on south side of High Street were burned at great fire, November 1824, which lasted three days; Steeple rebuilt in 1828. The street scene is illustrative of time of Queen Mary, about 1570, and shows a nobleman going "Hawking." This sport was discontinued about 1725.

17. Fountain Well, High Street, in 1820. This well still stands near John Knox's House. "Wha's next" was the Water Caddies familar shout to the wives at the well. In South Gray's Close, opposite well, was born Henry Erskine (1746-1817), Lord Advocate for Scotland. "No poor man wanted a friend while Harry Erskine lived." His brother Thomas (1750-1823) was Lord Chancellor of England.

18. John Knox's House, High Street, the Netherbow and Canongate in 1820. John Knox (1505-1572) lived and died in this house. The adjoining house on east side, erected in 1601, residence of Lord Balmerino, fell in 1840; on site was built John Knox Free Church, 1850. The Netherbow Port stood a short distance east of Knox's house. In Netherbow lived Archbishop Sharp; assasinated in 1679.

19. Royal Exchange Entrance in 1820. The foundation stone of the Royal Exchange was laid on 13th September 1753; building commenced twenty-one years afterwards—in 1754; completed in 1761. On the site of the Exchange stood the mansion of Sir Simon Preston, Provost of Edinburgh (1566-7), in which Queen Mary spent her last night in Edinburgh, 15th June 1567.

20. White Horse Inn, Canongate, in 1832, was one of the most ancient hotels in Edinburgh. On a dormer window was date 1603 In seventeenth century gentlemen going to London came to White Horse with saddle-bags, and hired roadster to convey them the whole way, and a mail coach for London started from there. White Horse Inn is mentioned in "Waverley. Recently restored, and well worth a visit.

21. West Bow Head in 1820. The West Bow was a narrow winding lane leading by a steep ascent from the Grassmarket to the Lawnmarket, and until the South Bridge was built in 1788, was the only passage for carriages from the south. The old timber-fronted house at the Bow Head, one of the finest in the City, was demolished in 1878. The shop of Thomas Nelson, the famous publisher, was at 2 West Bow.

22. North Back of Canongate in 1820. This view shows the old style of houses with outside stairs leading from the street, which were very common in old Edinburgh. In ancient times pigs were kept under the stairs, and roamed about the streets. Many of these old houses were removed for North British Railway in 1845. The Jail Governor's House, shown on the Calton Rock, was built in 1815.

23. Netherbow Port, east side, about 1700. In the "Flodden Wall," built in 1513, there were six principal gates; the most important was the Netherbow Port, which separated the City from the Burgh of Canongate, and was the principal entrance from the east, especially London and Leith. It stood at the conjunction of Leith Wynd and St. Mary's Wynd, and divided the High Street from Canongate.

24. Netherbow Port, west side. There were three successive Netherbow Ports; the last, which is shown here, was built in 1606, and bore a striking resemblance to the ancient Porte St. Honoré, of Paris. The view shows its demolition in 1764. The ancient clock is on the Orphan Hospital, which now stands at the Dean. (Both views from *Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh*, published by Adam and Charles Black).

25. High School Wynd in 1828, extending from old High School, Infirmary Street, to Cowgate; had some very picturesque old timber-fronted houses of very ancient date. Here lived "Claudero" (died 1789), the noted satirical poet. At the top of the Wynd, on the east side of it, stood the old High School; opened in 1779; closed in 1829; now used as an Hospital.

26. College Wynd, now called Guthrie Street, extended from the Cowgate to the old gate of the University. Sir Walter Scott was born on 15th August 1771 in a house which stood at the top of College Wynd, opposite the old gate. His birth-place was demolished to make room for the new College Buildings. (From a drawing by Mrs J. Stewart Smith, authoress of "The Grange of St, Giles.")

27. Cowgate in 1824, from the foot of the Candlemaker Row, looking east. This street dates from the 15th century. The spire is that of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Cowgate, founded in 1503. George IV. Bridge was built across Cowgate, immediately to the east of the Chapel in 1836, and almost opposite now stands the Free Library, with entrance from the George IV. Bridge.

28. Cowgate Port in 1824. The Cowgate is an extension of the South Back of Canongate, stretching from St. Mary's Street to Grassmarket. The port or gate in the City wall stood at the foot of St. Mary's Wynd; rebuilt in 1867, and named St. Mary's Street. Spire is that of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, South Gray's Close; built in 1771; formerly Episcopal Chapel; purchased by Roman Catholic body in 1850.

29. West Port in 1824, looking towards the Grassmarket. The West Port was one of the principal ports or gates in the City wall, and was built in 1513. The West Port is mentioned in Scott's song—"Bonny Dundee." The wall stretched across the west end of Grassmarket and up the Vennel, where it may still be seen. Outside the wall was the ancient Burgh of Portsburgh, now included in the City.

30. Castle, from Grassmarket, in 1824. The West Port stood near the left of the above view. The aspect here has been completely altered. The King's Bridge was founded in 1827; King's Stables Road, Castle Terrace, and Johnstone Terrace were formed between 1825 and 1836, to connect the Lothian Road with the Lawnmarket. Houses at west end of Grassmarket have all been rebuilt.

31. Greyfriars Churchyard in 1824. It was opened in 1566, having been the garden of the Franciscan Monastery, which stood near the Grassmarket, and it succeeded St. Giles' as the principal graveyard in the City. There are many fine monuments, including the famous Martyrs' Monument, which is shown in the view. The Solemn League and Covenant was signed in the Churchyard in 1638.

32. Heriot's Hospital in 1800, as seen from Greyfriars Churchyard, showing the north front, with the central tower, which overlooks the Grassmarket. The large monument is that of John Cunningham, of Enterkine; near which is the burial-place of Walter Scott, W.S., father of Sir Walter Scott, with those of several members of the same family. In the Churchyard is "The Covenanters' Prison."

32. Grassmarket in 1824. It was in olden times used as market-place for horses and cattle, and was the place of execution from 1660 till 1784. The Gallows stood at the east end, where many Covenanters "glorified God in the Grassmarket." It was the scene of the Porteous Riot on 8th September 1736, when the mob hanged the Captain of the City Guard. A weekly Horse Fair is still held in Grassmarket.

34. Water of Leith in 1824. The view shows the back of Moray Place, built in 1822; St. Bernard's Well, erected in 1790, and presented to the City by William Nelson in 1887; and Stockbridge Bridge. The Dean Bridge was designed by Telford, and built in 1832; it is 106 feet high. At Randolph Cliff there have been several dangerous landslips, more especially in March 1881.

35. Bruntsfield Links in 1824, looking towards the Castle. These links have been used as a golf course for at least 450 years, and they were only closed for that ancient and royal game recently. Military reviews were held here until the time of the Prince Consort. The old Golf Tavern has stood near the links for over a century. The Toll Bar in Leven Street was removed in 1850.

36. Port Hopetoun in 1824. The Union Canal was completed in 1822, and joined the Forth and Clyde Canal (constructed 1729) near Falkirk. Passengers embarked at Port Hopetoun on express boats for Glasgow and the west. Boats were drawn by two horses with outrider, and travelled ten miles an hour. Union Canal amalgamated with Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in 1849; now property of N. B. Railway.

37. South Bridge in 1824. This bridge is comprised of nineteen arches, which are all concealed except the one over the Cowgate. It was founded on 1st August 1785, and opened in March 1788. The University was founded by King James VI. in 1582, on the site of "Kirk o' the Field" where Darnley was murdered in 1567. The present edifice was erected in 1789, and the dome was added recently.

CHAPTER XVII.

Leith.

Leith was, according to tradition, a naval station of the Romans, who under Julius Agricola penetrated as far as the Forth about A.D. 81. The history of Leith in its earlier days is largely founded on tradition, and being a seaport town, its rise and progress is very largely that of the shipping industry of the Port. At the close of the eighteenth century the accommodation for vessels was very limited, and owing to the "shallow bar" at the mouth of the harbour, where the "Water of Leith" enters the sea, the size of vessels using the Port could not be

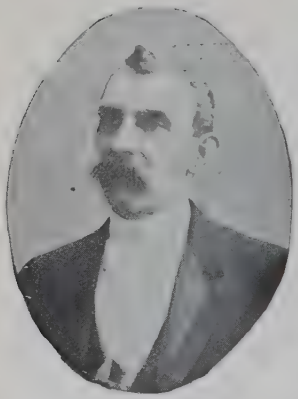
increased. The only berths for shipping were the quay walls erected along the banks of the Water of Leith at the "Shore." In 1799, John Rennie, the eminent civil engineer, prepared a plan for improving the harbour. His plan was carried out, and resulted in a great improvement, as larger vessels were then able to come to the Port. In 1838 there was a complete change in the administration of the docks. They were then placed under the control of the Dock Commissioners, and no member of the Town Council of Leith or Edinburgh can now be elected a Commissioner. According to Act of Parliament, women are eligible as Commissioners.

The Town Hall was built in 1827, and the Council Chambers contain some interesting pictures and portraits. Leith is a separate municipality, and is one of the most prosperous towns in this country, as well as one of the most healthy. Its industries, commerce, and population have increased greatly, and the population now is 75,000. The historic part of the town is in the vicinity of the Kirkgate and Tolbooth Wynd.

The Leith Coat-of-Arms is the Virgin and Holy Child seated in the middle of a galley, with the motto "Persevere." The Leith Burghs send a member to Parliament—the present representative is Mr R. C. Munro Ferguson of Raith and Novar, born in 1860. He has represented the Leith Burghs since 1886. Amongst the more prominent public buildings are the Trinity Hospital in the Kirkgate, which was instituted 1380, built 1555, and rebuilt 1816; the Exchange Buildings; Corn Exchange; Sailors' Home, built 1885; and Custom-House, built 1812 in Johnston Street, now called Commercial Street.

Leith Coat-of-Arms.

LEITH COUNCIL CHAMBERS
CONSTITUTION STREET
HARBOUR ENTRANCE LEITH
MUNRO FERGUSON, ESQ.
M.P. FOR LEITH BURGHS.
LEITH COUNCIL CHAMBERS INTERIOR



John G. Holburn, M.P., 1843-1899.

John G. Holburn, M.P., was born in 1843, and came to Leith at a very early age, where he was left an orphan. He had no advantages of early education, was entirely self-educated, and claimed to be a typical "Leith Coalhill Laddie." By his inherent desire for knowledge he acquired an elementary education. He followed the occupation of a tinsmith, and settled down in business. As a very ardent advocate of Temperance, and a public speaker at meetings, he came prominently forward. Mr Holburn took a warm interest in municipal affairs; he was elected a Town Councillor in 1889, and sat till 1895. He was elected Member of Parliament for North-west Lanarkshire in 1895, and represented that constituency till his death in January 1899. He was a good platform orator, a worthy citizen, and was deservedly popular.

Bailie Archibald sat in the Leith Town Council for a number of years, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the Town. He retired recently, and was presented with his portrait in recognition of his long and valuable public services. He takes an active interest in the Water Supply, and represents Leith on the Water Trust.

Bailie Archibald.

LEITH
VIEWS
CORN
EXCHANGE
EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS
COMMERCIAL ST BRIDGE
LEITH HARBOUR

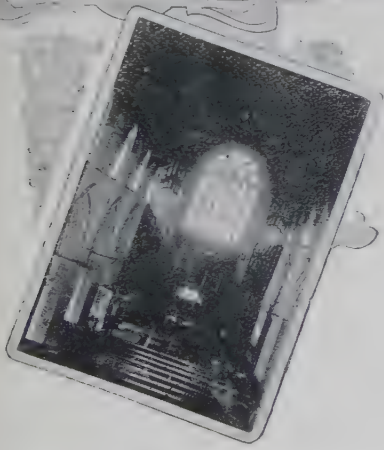
Rev. Dr. David Johnston,
1733-1824,
Parish Minister of North Leith.

David Johnston was born in 1733, and was appointed parish minister of North Leith in 1765, where he worked and preached till his death on 5th July 1824, in the ninety-first year of his age and sixty-sixth of his ministry. It is recorded of him that he was an ideal parish minister, respected and beloved by all. In the pulpit he preached with earnestness and power the doctrines of love and charity in deed and thought, and he carried his precepts into practice in his parochial visitations at the firesides of his parishioners. Even in old age he continued his pastoral duties. He was oftenest seen in the humble dwellings of the poor, and took the liveliest interest in both their spiritual and temporal welfare. He was an exceedingly handsome man, and was lovingly called the "bonnie Dr Johnston." He was the founder of the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, and at the age of ninety he walked every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, from Leith to Edinburgh to give personal superintendence to that noble institution. Before it was founded he used to gather blind people together, and, walking in front, lead them by a rope into the country for a walk. To show the progress of Leith, when he went to the Parish of North Leith it numbered 700; when he died in 1824 it numbered 7000; and in 1899 the whole town of Leith has 75,000 inhabitants.

Sir John Gladstone (1764-1851) was born in the Coalhill, North Leith; he was a merchant, and was the father of William Ewart Gladstone.

LEITH
VIEWS

St. Mary's Church at Leith was erected about 1483. It was partly destroyed during the English invasion in 1544, and was demolished at the siege of Leith in 1560, when the Church was held by the French. The English having erected forts on the links, traces of which may still be seen, kept up a constant artillery fire till it was destroyed. In 1609 St. Mary's Church became the parish church of South Leith, in place of Restalrig. The steeple was erected in 1674 and the clock was added in 1681. Three bells hung in the steeple, the great bell being rung at five o'clock in the morning and at eight o'clock at night. To call the parishioners to church the small bell was rung as a warning, then the second bell, and lastly, all three bells. The steeple was taken down in 1848, the church was repaired, and the present tower erected. In 1882 the restoration of the church was commenced, and was carried on for a number of years. The old "three-decker" pulpit was replaced by a superb alabaster and marble pulpit, one of the finest in this country. It is hexagonal in shape, and in the panels are exquisitely-carved figures of the Good Shepherd and the four Evangelists. This splendid pulpit was presented to the church by Mr Charles Combe. The Rev. Dr. Mitchell presented the marble communion table, which is beautifully wrought and polished. The twelve stained-glass windows on the north and south are all memorial windows to well-known citizens and members of the church—Provost M'Laren; Provost Hutchison; Provost Taylor; Provost Watt; Mr Mungo Gibson, shipowner; Sir William Miller, M.P.; Dr Combe, Mr William Thomson, Mrs Thomson, Mrs Maclagan, Miss Marshall, and Mrs Jordan. The great west window is a memorial to the late much respected Dr Struthers, and the great east window represents Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." The organ, which cost £1400, is one of the finest



in Scotland. The Rev. John Logan (1748-1788) was parish minister of South Leith from 1773 till 1786. He was a poet, and wrote the "Braes of Yarrow."

The Rev. Dr. James Mitchell, M.A., was appointed parish minister of South Leith in 1864. He is a very popular minister and an eloquent preacher. Dr Mitchell was the first Chairman of the Leith School Board, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the town. He was presented with his portrait by his congregation on 24th March 1889, as a token of their respect, on the completion of his twenty-five years as parish minister of South Leith. Mrs Mitchell takes an active interest in the poor of the town.

In South Leith Churchyard was buried the Rev. John Home (1728-1808), a native of Leith, and the author of "Douglas," and other literary works.

St. Andrew Street Church, Storey's Alley, was founded in 1788, and it was enlarged in 1806. The congregation worshipped in Storey's Alley till 1827, when the present St. Andrew's Place United Presbyterian Church was built at a cost of £5000. The ministers were Rev. Robert Culbertson, from 1791 till 1823; Rev. Dr. John Smart, from 1825 till 1871; Rev. Andrew H. Anderson, from 1871 till 1872; Rev. Thomas Dobbie, from 1873 till 1876; Rev. William Morison, from 1877 till 1880; and the Rev. Peter Wilson, M.A., who was inducted on 6th October 1881. The church has recently undergone extensive alterations, and has been fitted with an organ, at a total cost of about £4000. It was re-opened in May 1899. Mr Wilson is an eloquent preacher and popular minister, and he is the author of "Leaders in Literature," a series of critical essays on great literary men of this century.

The first Grammar School, or High School of Leith, stood in the Kirkgate. In 1806 a new school was erected on the Links, and continued for ninety years, until it was demolished and the Leith Academy was erected on the site of the old

LEITH ACADEMY, LINKS.
OPENED 1898

High School, which is now one of the finest in the Kingdom. The building was designed by Mr George Craig, architect, Leith, was erected at a cost of £40,000, and was opened in 1898. The clock and clock tower of the old High School have been erected at the east end of the building. The Academy is 135 feet long, 80 feet broad, and the height to the top of the central tower is 123 feet. In addition to accommodating the day scholars, it is fitted up as a Science College, with chemical and engineering laboratories and every modern appliance. Mr James A. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc., is the Rector. The Links in front of the Academy are used as a golf course.

Bailie Richard Mackie,
Chairman of Leith Burns Club, 1898.

Under the auspices of the Leith Burns Club a statue to the memory of Robert Burns (1759-1796), Scotland's national poet, was erected at the east end of Bernard Street, facing the Corn Exchange. The figure, which is in bronze, is by D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A., and is 9 feet high. The artist has shown the great poet's face slightly upturned, and he has well portrayed that expression of boundless sympathy with nature which was the poet's characteristic, and which he so beautifully expressed in "The Vision." In the panels of the pedestal are bronze plates depicting the "Cottar's Saturday Night" and "Death and Dr Hornbrook." The unveiling ceremony was performed on Saturday, 15th October 1898 by Mr R. C. Munro Ferguson, M.P. for Leith Burghs, who delivered an eloquent oration. The assemblage, which numbered over 10,000, was the largest ever seen in Leith, and the enthusiasm was very great. Bailie Richard Mackie, president of the Leith Burns Club, took a deep interest in getting up the statue, and he was the recipient in 1899 of a handsome testimonial from the members of the Club, as a token of their appreciation of his public-spirited services.

Unveiling of Leith Burns Statue on 15th October 1898.

The old Docks of Leith are just about one hundred years old. The old East and West Wet Docks, and the two Dry Docks on the north side were all from plans by John Rennie. The East Dock was begun in 1800 and finished in 1806, and the West Dock was begun in 1810 and finished in 1817. These docks are each 750 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 24 feet deep. The total cost was about £300,000, and they were designed to accommodate 150 vessels, which were, however, much smaller than those that now frequent the Port. The West Pier and extension of the East Pier were carried out in 1824, and these piers were extended to their present length in 1846. The Victoria Dock was opened in 1852, and cost £180,000. The Prince of Wales Graving Dock was built in 1859 at a cost of £60,000. The Albert Dock, which cost £350,000, was opened amid much rejoicing on 21st August 1869. The Port of Leith continued to flourish, and still more accommodation was required for the constantly growing trade. The Edinburgh Dock was built at a cost of £500,000. It took 4½ years to construct, and was opened in July 1881 by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The silken barrier was broken by the s.s. *Berlin*, one of the steamers of Messrs James Currie & Co.'s fleet. After the Edinburgh Dock was built an American trade was developed, and further improvements, owing to the increased size of the vessels frequenting the Port, had to be made. An Act was obtained in 1892 giving the Commissioners powers to construct a new deep-water dock. A contract was entered into with Mr John Best, and the work is now (1899) being executed.

Mr Peter Whyte, C.E., who has been Superintendent of Docks and Engineer to the Commission since 1883 has assisted materially in the development of the Docks. During the year the total number of vessels arriving at the Port

The Edinburgh Dock, Leith. Opened July 1881. The first vessel to enter was S.S. "Berlin."

is about 6000, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,800,000 tons, and the total annual dock revenue is £80,000. The chief imports are grain, timber, and sugar; the exports are coal, iron, spirits, and beer. About 400,000 tons of grain are imported annually, and over 500,000 tons of coal are exported.

The shipowners of Leith own about 200 vessels of an aggregate gross tonnage of 200,000 tons. The principal shipping companies are—Messrs James Currie & Co., Messrs George Gibson & Co., London and Edinburgh Shipping Co., Messrs Richard Mackie & Co., Messrs C. Salvesen & Co., Messrs James Cormack & Co., Messrs W. Thomson & Co., Messrs John Warrack & Co., Messrs M. Langlands & Sons, and the Galloway Saloon Steam Packet Co. Some of these companies have been long established, and date back to the beginning of the century.

The Old Bernard Street Bridge. Demolished 1896.

The Shore and Harbour of Leith in 1828.

Mr Thomas Aitken, Manager, London and Edinburgh Shipping Co.

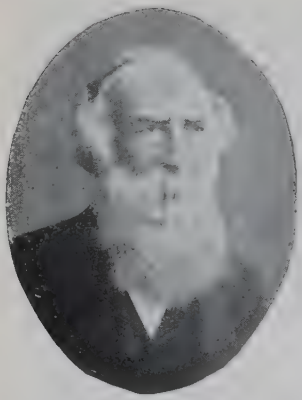
According to Reid's "Leith and London Smack Directory," published 1819, "the Leith smacks were justly considered to be the most safe, convenient, and the most expeditious known in Europe." The vessels that sailed between Leith and London before 1791 were brigs of about 200 tons. In 1791 smacks were introduced, which called at Berwick for salmon to be taken to the London market. In 1802 the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company was begun, and their smacks sailed direct to London. The London and Edinburgh Shipping Company began in 1809 and is still in existence. These Leith smacks were splendidly fitted up, and sailed very fast; the average passage being five days. The fastest passage from London to Leith was forty-two hours, but it frequently lasted nine or ten days. The Mail coach from Edinburgh to London in 1819 cost £8 9s for an inside ticket, which, including charges, amounted to about £13. A cabin berth on the smack cost £3 13s 6d. The Company's steamers now perform the voyage in about 24 hours, the record being 22½ hours by the s.s. *Fingal.* Mr Thomas Aitken, the manager of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, was educated at the Edinburgh Royal High School, and he entered the Company's office in 1843 and became manager in 1854. In 1893 he was presented with his portrait—painted by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A.—"by the Company for his faithful, wise, and loyal services during a period of fifty years." Mr Aitken was born in 1822, so that he is now seventy-seven years of age.

Leith Custom-House in 1820 and Old Bernard Street Bridge (taken down 1898).

Mr Campbell Gibson, of Messrs George Gibson & Co.

The firm of Messrs George Gibson & Co., shipowners, is the oldest in Leith. Mr Mungo Campbell Gibson was associated with shipping enterprise in Leith in 1758. In these early days the business was that of merchants and shipowners combined. Early in the present century a Company was formed for the purpose of trading between Leith, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, the original manager being Mr George Gibson, jun. The deed of co-partnery and articles of association, still in existence, bears the names of many well-known old Leith families. After several changes the trade gradually developed. First smacks, then fast clippers, which had ultimately to be superseded by steamers about the year 1850. From then up till the present date the class of steamers has been from time to time improved, according to the more modern ideas and the requirements of the trades. Now, the Company runs lines between Leith and the ports of Harlingen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Terneuzen, Ghent, Dunkirk, and Calais. The present partners are Mr Campbell Gibson and Mr Robert Somerville. Mr Campbell Gibson is the son of the late Mr Mungo Campbell Gibson, who died several years ago. He took a deep interest in every good movement in the town, and was much respected. A stained-glass memorial window was placed in South Leith Parish Church, of which he was an elder and ardent supporter. Mr Robert Somerville was for many years associated with Mr Mungo Gibson, and was Chairman of the Leith School Board.

The Old Signal Tower, Leith Harbour, 1828.



Mr James Currie,
Leith, Hull, and Hamburg
Steam Packet Co.

The origin of Messrs James Currie & Co.'s firm dates from 1836, when Mr Thomas Barclay, of Glasgow, ran steamers from the Forth to Hull and Dundee. In co-operation with his brother, Mr Robert Barclay, head of the firm of Messrs Barclay, Curle & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Glasgow, and his brother-in-law, Captain Cook, Mr Thomas Barclay extended the operations of the concern to Hamburg and the Baltic, and ultimately the title of the Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Company was adopted. Mr James Currie joined the firm, of which he is now the head, in 1862; at that period its fleet consisted of 11 steamers of 5700 tons gross register. In this year (1899) it numbers 37 steamers aggregating 37,756 tons gross register, and is now the largest shipping company in the Port of Leith. Mr James Currie was born in 1822, so that he is now in his seventy-seventh year. It is very largely due to his business abilities and untiring energies that the Company has grown to its present dimensions. Mr Currie has all along taken the deepest interest in every movement for the welfare of the Port of Leith and of its inhabitants, and his name will be found connected with most public institutions. He joined the Leith Dock Commission thirty-four years ago, in 1865, and he became Convener of the Works Committee in 1874. In March 1899 his portrait, subscribed for by all the members of the Dock Commission, was hung in their Board-room, "to give expression to their high appreciation of the valuable services

of their colleague, Mr James Currie, in connection with the dock work and the general business of the Port, and to mark his twenty-fifth year of continuous service as Convener of the Works Committee." Mr Currie has been several times invited to stand for Member of Parliament, but has always declined. Had he entered Parliament he would doubtless, like his brother, Sir Donald Currie, the member for West Perthshire, have made his mark in the House. Mr Currie's partners are Mr William Walker, Mr Duncan MacIntyre, and Mr J. W. Crawford; and his two sons, Mr James Currie, jun., and Mr Alastair Currie, assist him in the management.

A notable event in the history of the Port took place on 22nd September 1896, when the Czar of Russia landed at the Victoria Jetty, Leith. The streets were gaily decorated, and large crowds assembled to see the distinguished visitor.

Landing of the Czar of Russia at Leith, 22nd September 1896.

The shipbuilding and engineering industry is—after shipping—the most important trade in the Port. Three of the shipbuilding firms have been established for about a century. Messrs Hawthorns & Co., Leith Engine Works, is a very old concern, and in former days executed a large quantity of locomotive work, but now the chief work is shipbuilding and marine engineering. The managing partners are Mr John Inglis, shipbuilder, and Mr James Herdman, engineer. Owing to the narrow and shallow launching ground, the size of vessels which the Messrs Hawthorns can build is limited, and their chief shipbuilding work is confined to the smaller class of steamers and steam yachts. They have built a number of small Government ships for special services. In addition to the Leith works the firm are also proprietors of the Granton Iron Works, situated at Granton, where very heavy forgings are made. There is also a patent slip for ship-repairing purposes.

Messrs S. & H. Morton & Co., Ltd., is also a very old firm, which was founded about the beginning of the century by Samuel and Hugh Morton. The firm brought out a patent hauling-up slip for the repair of vessels, and did a very extensive business, having supplied them all over the world. The present partners are Mr Samuel Morton Smart, Mr Hugh Morton Gavin, and Mr Glover, who are all relatives of the founders.

The firm of Messrs Ramage & Ferguson was founded in 1877 as shipbuilders and marine engineers, and employs over 1000 men. They have built a number of large steamers, but their speciality is high-class steam yachts, of which they are the largest builders in the country.

Messrs John Cran & Co., engineers, build small steamers, marine engines, and steam boilers, and are also ship-repairers.

Messrs Hawthorns & Co., Leith Engine Works.

The firm of Menzies & Co., shipbuilders, has been established for over a century, and the present head, Mr Thomas Menzies, is a grandson of the founder. This firm built the s.s. *Sirius* in 1837, which was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. They also built for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the s.s. *Forth,* of 1940 tons. The launch of this large vessel, on 22nd May 1841, was a very notable event in the Port of Leith.

In ancient times both Leith and Newhaven were shipbuilding places of some importance. This was especially the case in the reign of King James IV. (1473-1513), he who was killed at Flodden. This King possessed many excellent abilities and great accomplishments. He established naval building yards at Leith and also Newhaven, a fishing village which forms part of the town of Leith. The *Great Michael,* King James IV.'s mighty warship, which was launched in 1511, was wholly built at the Newhaven yard. This vessel was the largest that had ever been seen in the world up till that time. She was designed by a French naval architect, Jacques Tarette, and built by two brothers, John and James Wood. This great vessel was built of oak, and was 240 feet long and 56 feet beam. She was 2000 tons burthen, and cost £30,000. The timber for this ship was grown mostly in Fife, and the sides were protected by 10 feet of solid oak. She was armed with heavy guns, which consisted of "three great bassils, two behind and one before, and no less than 300 shot of small artillery –moyennes, falcons, quarter falcons, slings, pestilent serpentines and double dags and hacbuts, culverins, cross-bows, and hand-bows. Her company numbered 300 mariners, 120 cannoniers, and 1000 soldiers." Her commander was Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo (1455-1539), a great Scottish naval commander, who was created "Admiral of the Seas" by King James IV.

Launch of the Royal Mail Steamer "Forth" at Leith 1841.

King James IV. did much to promote the prosperity of Newhaven in his time, and it was then constituted a burgh. Many of the houses are very old, especially in the main street. The men go to the fishing, and when they return their wives sell the fish in Edinburgh and district. These hard-working, thrifty, honest women, are all expected to work, to assist their husbands in the maintenance of the home and family, and this custom is well described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Antiquary," when Steenie's mother, Luckie Mucklebackit says to his sweetheart Jenny—"Ye'll no do for Steenie, lass; a feckless thing like you's no fit to mainteen a man." These fisher folks have intermarried for centuries, and rarely marry outside the village. The women are remarkable for their healthy figures and regular features; they are clean, tidy, and handsome, and their daily toil in all weather makes them robust and active. In former days the fish was all sold on the street, by the side of the harbour, but recently extensive improvements have been made at a cost of £21,000, and a fish market has been built. The sight there in the early mornings is very characteristic. There are about 200 fishing boats belonging to Newhaven, but a large trade is

Newhaven Fishing Boat.

NEWHAVEN
VIEWS
—MAIN ST—
OLD BUILDINGS
FISH MARKET NEWHAVEN
FISH MARKET NEWHAVEN
NEWHAVEN HARBOUR

Reapers of the Sea.

done by steam trawlers. At the east end of the village there was for many years a dangerous hole called the "man-trap," where several people met their death. In 1793 the new herring fishery began in the Firth of Forth, and was a source of great wealth to the fishermen. The Baroness Nairne (1766-1845) wrote that lovely song, "Caller Herrin'," about the Newhaven fisher folks, and it was set to music by the famous Neil Gow (1727-1807). The song originated in a saying of the fishwives when customers were driving a hard bargain: - "Lord bless ye, mem! it's no fish ye're buying, it's the lives o' honest men!"

"Wha'll buy my caller herrin', they're bonnie fish and halesome farin',
Buy my caller herrin', new drawn frae the Forth.
Wha'll buy my caller herrin', O you may ca' them vulgar fairin',
Wives and mithers, maist despairin', ca' them lives o' men."

The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Free Church minister of Newhaven, was ordained there in 1838, and died January 1879. He was a typical Christian pastor, and greatly beloved by the fisher folks whom he served so lovingly. He did much to improve their fishing fleet. The characteristic dress and customs of the Newhaven fishwives have not changed for hundreds of years. When selling fish, the unmarried women have always bare heads, while the married ones wear a cap.

At Trinity there was a Chain Pier, five hundred feet long, which was erected in 1821, but it was swept away by a terrific gale in 1898.

A Newhaven Fishwife.

Granton lies west from Newhaven about a mile. The Granton Harbour, which was built by the Duke of Buccleuch, was greatly enlarged in 1860. The expense of construction was £150,000. To the west of the harbour is the patent slip, which was constructed in 1852. Ships were in former times built there; the first vessel was launched in January 1853. The slip, along with the adjoining forge, now forms part of the works of Messrs Hawthorns & Co., Leith Engine Works, and is used by them for the repair of large steamships. The Duke of Buccleuch, in co-operation with Sir John Gladstone, got a ferry service established between Granton and Burntisland, which was the main route for passengers and goods to Fife and the North, but was superseded by the Forth Bridge in 1890.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Forth Bridge.

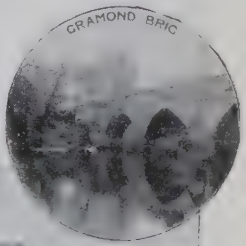
The Forth Bridge, which has been called the eighth wonder of the world, is at Queensferry, nine miles westward from Edinburgh, and may be reached by coach from Waverley steps, Princes Street; by rail from the Waverley Station; or by steamer from West Pier, Leith. In the summer season there are thirty coaches, each carrying about thirty passengers, and making two journeys a day to the Bridge. It has been calculated that by coach, rail, and steamer, over 250,000 persons go to view this wonderful structure every year.

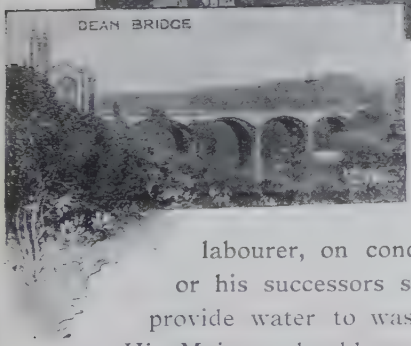
The route taken by the coach is over the Dean Bridge and along the Queensferry Road, from which there is a beautiful view of Edinburgh and the surrounding district. Fettes College lies on the right or north side, and Daniel Stewart's College on the left. A little further on is Craigleith Quarry, from which most of the stones to build the

new town of Edinburgh were taken. This quarry is about 200 feet deep, and has been worked for over 150 years. Beyond Craigleith is Blackhall Village, and on the left is Corstorphine Hill, at the top of which is "Rest and be thankful." On the right is Barnton Golf Course. Cramond Bridge, which crosses the Almond Water, is five miles from Edinburgh. Cramond Village is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Almond, which flows into the Firth of Forth. In the valley of the Almond there is some delightfully romantic scenery, and it is much frequented by artists and photographers. The old "Cramond Brig," which is near to the Bridge over which the coach passes, was the scene of the romantic story told by Sir Walter Scott in his "Tales of a Grandfather." James V. (1512-1542), the father of Queen Mary, was called the "King of the Poor," because

Cramond Village.

he travelled in disguise to know the wants and wishes of his subjects. He used the name of the "Goodman of Ballengiech." While alone and in disguise he had a quarrel with some gipsies, and was assaulted by four or five of them. He defended himself with his sword on Cramond Brig, and a poor man, John Howieson, who was threshing corn, ran to the stranger's assistance; gallantly defended the King with his flail, compelling the gipsies to fly. John bathed the





"Goodman's" wounds, and in return was presented by the King with the lands of Braehead, on which he was a labourer, on condition that John Howieson or his successors should be always ready to provide water to wash the King's hands when His Majesty should come to Holyrood Palace or pass the Cramond Brig. Accordingly, in 1822, when George IV. visited Scotland, the descendant of this same John Howieson, who still possesses the estate which was given in this romantic way to his ancestor, offered to His Majesty, at a solemn festival, water in a silver ewer, that he

Valentine] **The Forth Bridge. Built by Sir William Arrol. Opene**

rch 1890. View from the Hawes Inn, Queensferry. *[Dundee.*

might wash his hands; and so perform the service by which the estate of Braehead is held from the Crown. Between Cramond and the Forth Bridge lies Dalmeny Park, which is Lord Rosebery's estate. Dalmeny House stands in the woods to the right, and close beside it is Barnbougle Castle. After a journey of one hour the coach stops at the Hawes Inn, Queensferry, a distance of nine miles from Edinburgh. The Hawes Inn is of very ancient date, and is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "The Antiquary," and also by R. L. Stevenson in "Kidnapped;" in fact, the Forth Bridge leaves the southern bank of the Firth at the very spot where David Balfour, the hero of that fascinating story, was kidnapped. On the first sight of the Forth Bridge the mind cannot immediately grasp its enormous size, and it is only when a comparison is made between it and a steamer passing under, or a passenger train running across, that a spectator can realise its magnitude. Everything looks paltry by comparison. A train passing over looks like a toy. The Forth Bridge was built to shorten the route to Dundee and Aberdeen. It was designed by Sir John Fowler (1817-1899) and Sir Benjamin Baker (born 1840), two eminent engineers; and was built by Sir William Arrol. It is constructed on the "Cantilever" principle. The first operation was the construction of the twelve piers on which the three great cantilevers rest. Six of these had to be made in very deep water, which was done by means of caissons. The weight of each of the piers is 15,000 tons. On the top of each of the piers was laid a steel plate four inches thick, and to this was bolted the bed-plate of a cantilever. This bed-plate had oval bolt holes to provide for the expansion caused by the difference of temperature. The bridge is over six feet longer in summer than winter. The cantilevers were built on these piers and joined together at their ends. Five thousand men were

The South Cantilever of the Forth Bridge just before completion, 1890.

employed at the building of this gigantic bridge; there were 650 accidents and 57 men lost their lives. The total length of the bridge, including viaducts, is about 1½ miles. The longest span is 1710 feet. The nearest approach to this is an American bridge. Previous to the building of the Forth Bridge, the New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge was the largest in the world. It was commenced in 1870 and finished in 1883; and the length of the main span is 1600 feet; headway, 153 feet; total height, 271 feet. The steel tubes of the Forth Bridge vary from 8 to 12 feet in diameter, and if placed end to end would reach from Edinburgh to Glasgow. One span would reach along the Strand, London, from Somerset House to Charing Cross. It would require two Eiffel Towers to equal the length of one cantilever and connecting girder. St. Peters, at Rome, would stand beneath the top of a cantilever, and the trains run at a height greater than the top of the dome of St. Paul's, London. The bridge is longer than Princes Street. These comparisons will give some idea of the immense size of this giant structure, whose only rival is the Great Pyramid, which is the largest edifice in the world. It required 250 tons of paint to coat the surface, which exceeds 25 acres in extent. It took seven years (1883-1890) to build. The total cost was 3¼ millions sterling, and the last rivet a gilded one—was closed by the Prince of Wales on 4th March 1890, when the bridge was officially opened. Scotland may be justly proud of her engineers.

"Iron-souled warriors, invincible marchers,
Mockers of oceans and scorners of streams,
Piercers of mountains, and wide valley archers,
Moulders of nature to Titan-like schemes;
Weighers of worlds and lightning producers,
Measurers of spaces, reviewers of spheres,
Robbers of secrets and sun-fire reducers,
Workers of wonders!—our great engineers."

View in the South Cantilever of Forth Bridge.

Some particulars of the Forth Bridge :—

Total length, including viaducts,	8098 feet.
,, ,, excluding viaducts,	5349 ,,
Length of the large spans,	1710 ,,
Cantilever arms projection (outer),	680 ,,
Depth of cantilevers over piers,	342 ,,
Depth at ends,	41 ,,
Distance apart of lower members at piers,	120 ,,
,, ,, ,, at ends,	31·5 ,,
Diameter of largest tubes,	12 ,,
Top members, distance apart at columns,	33 ,,
Top members, distance apart at ends,	22 ,,
Struts, largest diameter,	8 ,,
Ties, greatest length,	327 ,,
Central girder, span,	350 ,,
,, depth at centre,	51 ,,
,, depth at ends,	41 ,,
Internal viaduct spans, various,	39 ,, to 145 feet.
Total amount of steel in bridge,	54,000 tons.
South approach viaduct, total length,	1980 feet.
,, ,, average span,	168 ,,
Wind pressure allowed for,	56 lbs. per sq. foot.
,, ,, during a hurricane,	2000 tons on each cantilever.
Depth of water in channels to be spanned,	218 feet.
Height of cantilever masonry pier,	209 ,, above water.
Diameter of cantilever piers at bottom,	70 ,,
,, ,, ,, top,	50 ,,
Greatest air pressure in working the caissons,	32 lbs. above atmosphere.
Weight on a single pier,	16,000 tons.
Thickest steel plates,	1¼ inches.
Length of steel tubes,	46 miles.
Number of rivets used,	8,000,000.
Greatest depth of foundations,	88 feet below high water.
Contraction and expansion allowed for,	between 6 and 7 feet.
Headway above water under the bridge,	150 feet.
Paint required to cover the surface,	250 tons.
Oil required for the paint,	35,000 gallons.
Surface of metal to be kept painted,	25 acres.
Number of men employed,	5000.
Number of accidents to men,	650.
Number of men killed,	57.
Foundations of bridge,	commenced 1883.
Time taken to build the bridge,	7 years.
Bridge opened by Prince of Wales,	4th March 1890.

The Forth Bridge. Sir William Arrol, Builder. View from the Fife side.

THE FORTH BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Say not that the glory of Scotland is fled,
Say not that the race of her heroes is dead,
Still victories glorious her children can win,
Tho' not on red fields of war's thunder and din;
'Tis not with the weapons of blood or of fire,
'Mid shrieks of the dying and battle-rack dire,
'Tis not 'mid the mad shouts of murderous breath,
Where men by their brothers are stricken with death.

No! no! out from labour's great battle of years,
A victory wondrous and mighty appears,
The army of peace, which no terrors could foil,
Triumphantly marched to the music of toil;
And towering aloft as a dark, airy path,
Defying the tempests or wild waters' wrath,
It stands a proud emblem of conquering Will,
O'ershadowing all of man's daring and skill.

Sing pæans of praise for the men and the deed,
No vain, hollow honours true heroes e'er need,
Tho' wearing no baubles! tho' lowly in name,
Their labour's renown is their guerdon of fame;
Go, stranger! and view what our great engineers
Have reared as a monument lasting with years,
Behold its vast grandeur to Titan strength wed,
Then say if the glory of Scotland has fled.

Sunderland 1890. *William Allan, M.P.*

Sir William Arrol, M.P., the builder of the Forth Bridge, is in every sense of the word a self-made man. He was born at Paisley in 1839, and when only 9½ years of age worked as a "piecer" in a cotton mill. Afterwards he served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith and worked in Glasgow. He rose to be a foreman, and when still a very young man started business in Glasgow as a jobbing blacksmith. Gradually he worked his way up and became a bridge builder, and is now famous. His three great bridges are the new Tay Bridge, the Forth Bridge, and the Tower Bridge, London. He is now senior partner of Sir William Arrol & Co., engineers, Glasgow, and resides at Ayr. He represents South Ayrshire in Parliament. His career is a striking example of what may be accomplished by dint of perseverance and hard work, without any advantages of birth or education.

Sir William Arrol, M.P., the Builder of the Forth Bridge; born 1839.

The New Tay Bridge. Built by Sir William Arrol. Opened June 1887. View from Forfarshire side.

The old Tay Bridge, which crossed the Tay near Dundee, took nearly six years to build, and was opened in September 1877. It was blown down on Sunday evening, 28th December 1879, by a terrific hurricane, which swept away the central portion of the bridge, carrying with it a passenger train with ninety persons, all of whom perished without a moment's warning.

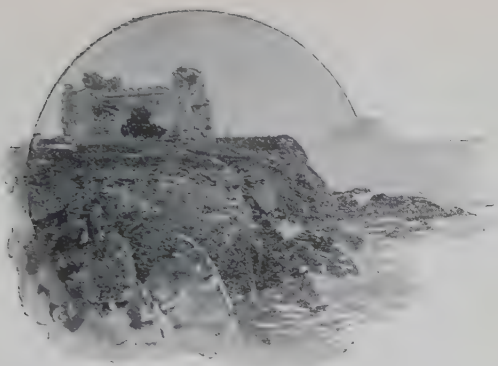
The new Tay Bridge was built by Sir William Arrol, and opened in June 1887. The total length is 10,500 feet, or nearly two miles. Twenty-five thousand tons of steel were used, and the total cost exceeded £1,000,000.

The Tower Bridge, London, was built by Sir William Arrol, and is on the "Bascule" principle. The length, including approaches, is 2640 feet; headway, when opened, 135 feet; and 10,500 tons of steel and iron were used. It was opened in 1894, and is now the finest bridge which spans the Thames, and probably the finest in England.

The Tower Bridge, London. Built by Sir William Arrol. Opened 1894.

Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is situated on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, three miles west of the Forth Bridge. It is a stately classical structure, erected in 1702 from designs by Sir William Bruce. There is a fine collection of paintings, which comprise examples of Van Dyck, Teniers, Cuyp, Gainsborough, Wilkie, and other masters. The gardens are laid out like those at Versailles, and the park contains some lovely trees—a Cedar of Lebanon (1748), the "Dark Avenue" of beeches, and a cluster of noble oaks. The grounds are open to the public, and are a favourite resort of pleasure parties. The present Earl of Hopetoun was born in 1860, and is Lord Chamberlain.

Hopetoun House, near Queensferry.



Tantallon Castle and the Bass Rock.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Firth of Forth.

There is a splendid fleet of pleasure steamers which ply in the Firth of Forth, starting from the West Pier, Leith. The Firth has many places both of beauty and interest, and its islands have been celebrated in rhyme:—

> "Inchgarvie, Mickery, Colm, Inchkeith.
> Cramond, Fidra, Lamb, Craigleith:
> Then round the Bass to the Isle of May,
> And past the Carr to St. Andrews Bay."

Outside the harbour is the Martello Tower, built to defend the Port against Napoleon's threatened invasion of Britain. The Island of Inchkeith, which lies five miles from Leith, has a splendid lighthouse on it, the flash from which is visible seawards for a distance of twenty-one miles. Inchkeith has massive fortifications, equipped with the heaviest modern guns.

A favourite cruise is down the Firth and round the Bass Rock and May Island. On the coast is North Berwick, a

favourite golfing resort. North Berwick Law, which rises to a height of 600 feet, is an isolated conical hill, which stands immediately behind the town, and is seen for many miles around.

"Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston Bay and Berwick Law;
And, broad between them roll'd,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold."

Scott's "Marmion."

About two miles east from North Berwick is the ruined Tantallon Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Douglases, where one of the scenes in "Marmion" is laid.

"Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war."

The Good Sir James Douglas (1286-1330) was Bruce's greatest captain in the War of Independence. He was called the "Black Douglas," the hero of seventy battles, and was slain in Andalusia, Spain, while bearing the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land.

"Give Scotland a Douglas, tender and true."

Queen Mary visited Tantallon Castle in November 1566.

The Bass Rock, an island one mile in circumference, lies opposite Tantallon Castle, three miles distant. It rises to a height of 350 feet, and is precipitous on all sides but the south-east, where a landing can only be made in moderate weather. The Bass is the home of myriads of Solan-geese and other sea-birds, which lay their eggs in holes in the cliffs. There are some fifteen different species, and from April till September these sea-birds number over half-a-million. There is a natural caverned passage through below the island from east to west, which is fully 500 feet long, and can be entered at low-water only. There is a dilapidated fortress at the base of the rock, and the remains of an ancient church about half-way up. For seventeen years,

A Passenger Steamer leaving Leith for a Cruise on the Forth.

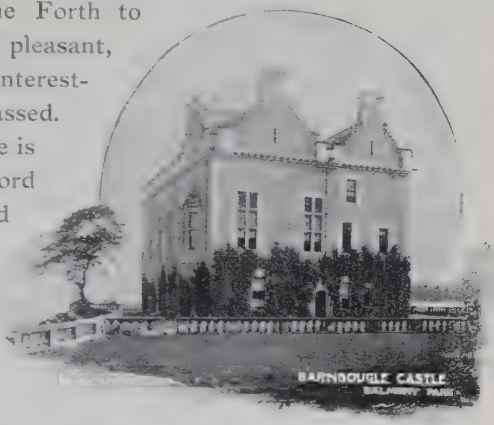
from 1671 till 1688, the Bass was used as a prison for the Covenanters, where they were shut up in this dreary sea-girt dungeon. Many were ministers, who had been driven out of their churches and hunted down like wild beasts. Some died in prison, others were shipped off to penal settlements in the West Indies, or taken to the Grassmarket and hanged. They had "lived unknown till persecution dragged them into fame, and chased them up to Heaven."

The May Island lies five miles off the Fife coast, and has a lighthouse with a very powerful flashing electric light, visible twenty-five miles off.

At Largo, Fife, there is a statue, erected in 1885, to Alexander Selkirk (1676-1723), who was the original of "Robinson Crusoe." He was born at Largo, where his father was a shoemaker; but he disliked that occupation, and having got into trouble at home, ran off to sea in 1689. For six years he led a roving life with privateers, and then returned to his home, to once more get into disgrace. Selkirk went off to sea again, and sailed in a privateer as mate under a Captain Stradling, who in 1705 marooned him on Juan Fernandez, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, 420 miles west of Valparaiso. All he had was his "kist," a gun, a Bible, and some trifling articles. He lived in solitude for four years till he was discovered by Captain Rogers in 1709, who states in his journal that "on his first coming on board us, he had so much forgot his language for want of use that we could scarce understand him." Selkirk was brought to London, where he is said to have met Daniel Defoe (1660-1731), and told to him the story of his strange adventures. It is perfectly certain that Defoe founded his wonderful romance of "Robinson Crusoe" on Selkirk's adventures. The statue stands in front of Selkirk's birthplace.

Statue of Alexander Selkirk ("Robinson Crusoe") at Largo.

Aberdour, which is pleasantly situated on the Fife coast about six miles from Leith, is a very favourite summer resort. The ruin of Aberdour Castle, an ancient stronghold with massively built walls eight feet thick, lies in the village. It belonged to Randolph, Earl of Moray, who fought at Bannockburn; but in 1341 it came into the hands of the Douglases. The present owner is the Earl of Morton. Donibristle House, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is at the west-end of the village. It has been three times burned, and a part is still a mass of ruins. There is a very beautiful gate, presented to the seventh Earl by Queen Anne, and the quaint old ruin of Dalgety Church stands in the grounds. The Island of Inchcolm lies opposite Aberdour, and has the remains of an ancient monastery, founded by Alexander I in 1123.



The sail up the Forth to Stirling is very pleasant, and a number of interesting places are passed. Barnbougle Castle is the property of Lord Rosebery, and stands in Dalmeny Park, near the mansion house. It has been recently restored and fitted up as a library. The steamer passes under the Forth Bridge, and three miles further up, on the south-side, is Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. Near Hopetoun House are the ruins of the ancient Abercorn Castle, a stronghold of the Douglases, who also possessed Blackness Castle and Inveravon Castle, all on the southern shore of the Forth. Rosyth Castle, which belonged to the Stuarts, lies on the north side, opposite Blackness Castle. Above Rosyth Castle is Culross, where are the remains of the famous Abbey, founded by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, in 1217; and in the vicinity is Dunimarle Castle, said to be the place where Macduff's wife and children were murdered by command of Macbeth. At Kincardine stands Tulliallan Castle, the magnificent Gothic mansion of Lord Elphinstone. Beyond the town of Alloa are the "Links o' Forth," the serpentine windings which are such a characteristic feature of the upper part of the river. The Wallace Monument was erected on the top of the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, in 1869, to commemorate the deeds of Sir William Wallace (1274-1305), the Scottish patriot. He was the son of Sir Malcolm

Wallace of Elderslie, near Paisley, and was born in 1274. Wallace became the chief of a patriotic army, which, on 11th September 1297, completely defeated the army of King Edward I. of England at the battle of Stirling Bridge. Wallace then crossed the Border, and harried the North of England as far south as Newcastle. On his return he was appointed "Governor of Scotland." He was afterwards captured by the English and taken a prisoner to London, where he was hanged, beheaded, and quartered in 1305. Wallace was Scotland's greatest hero. The defeat of the English army at Stirling Bridge was the dawn of Scotland's national existence and of her national independence. Wallace's memory still lives, and will ever live, in the hearts of his countrymen.

Wilson] **The Abbey Craig, Stirling.** *[Aberdeen.*

Wilson] **The Wallace Monument, Abbey Craig.** *[Aberdeen.*

Stirling has many historical associations, and its Castle is one of the centres of Scottish history. In the King's Closet in Douglas's Room, situated in the upper square of the Castle, King James II. stabbed the eighth Earl of Douglas. The Chapel Royal was erected by James VI.; the Old Parliament House, erected by James III.; and on the south is the Palace of King James V., which has some very curious carved figures. There is a most magnificent view from the ramparts, of mountain, valley, and stream. The Castle has frequently been besieged by the English. The Battle of Stirling Bridge was fought within sight of the Castle; and so also was the Battle of Bannockburn, when, on 24th June 1314, Robert the Bruce, with a Scottish army of 30,000, defeated Edward II. with his English army of 100,000.

The King's Palace, Stirling Castle.

CHAPTER XX.

Around Edinburgh.

Several of the places of interest around Edinburgh have already been noticed. "Scott's country" will always be of the greatest interest—Abbotsford, which is so intimately associated with his life's work; Melrose Abbey, which his genius has rendered famous; and Dryburgh Abbey, where he was buried. Stevenson's early home and haunts are yearly attracting increasing numbers of admirers, who go to see Swanston Cottage, Stevenson's Rowan Tree, and the "Roaring Shepherd's" Cottage. The Forth Bridge and the Firth are also popular resorts of sightseers. All these have already been fully described.

Roslin Chapel, with its famous "'Prentice Pillar," is situated about seven miles from the City, and is a place of great interest. In the season many coaches run to Roslin from Princes Street.

Roslin or Rosslyn Chapel was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, Earl of Roslin and Prince of Orkney. It was designed to form "The Collegiate Church of St. Matthew," but was never completed. The present building is the Choir

and Lady Chapel. The great feature and attraction of this wonderful Chapel is its profusion of superb ornamentation, which is unsurpassed in the whole range of ecclesiastical architecture. The chief interest centres round the 'Prentice Pillar. The story is that the master builder, finding the ornamentation of this pillar too intricate, went to Rome to study models, so that he might be able to carve it. Meantime his apprentice finished it, and on his return, the master, enraged at seeing the beautiful work, struck the apprentice a blow on the forehead with a mallet and killed him. The head of the famous apprentice, with the fatal mark on his forehead, the master's and the apprentice's mother's and sister's heads, are all sculptured beneath the clere-story. Roslin Chapel took forty years to build, and it is estimated that, at the present rate of wages, it would cost nearly £500,000. It is absolutely unique, and has been aptly described as "an unfinished thought in stone; one of those architectural wonders whose intricate beauties extort our admiration, while they baffle description." There are thirteen different kinds of arches, and the foliage decoration

Top of the 'Prentice Pillar, Roslin Chapel.

Roslin Chapel.

is marvellous. The carvings which form the remarkable series of religious allegories are stories told in stone. In the polished ashlar vaults beneath the Chapel were buried "the lordly owners of the Castle, the proud St. Clairs." All the older Lords were laid in the vaults, uncoffined, in their full armour. Sir Walter Scott describes this in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel":—

Chair in Roslin Chapel.

"Seemed all on fire that Chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each Baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire, within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale,
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail."

The beautiful stained-glass windows are all modern; those formerly in the Chapel having been destroyed at the Scottish Reformation in 1560.

Roslin Castle, Chapel in the distance.

Roslin Castle was founded in 1304, and was the seat of the St. Clair family; but it is now a hoary, ivy-clad, ruined mass. There is a legend connected with the vaults that some millions of treasure lie hidden there, which are under the charge of a Lady of the ancient St. Clairs. She is to awake from her slumber and point out the spot where the treasure lies.

The road from the Castle to Hawthornden lies along the bank of the River Esk—

> "Through woods more fair no stream more sweet
> Rolls to the eastern main."

No stream in Scotland has more romantic and beautiful scenery.

> "Stranger! gaze round thee on a woodland scene
> Of fairy loveliness all unsurpassed."

Hawthornden House is erected on the site of the ruined Hawthornden Castle. It is famous as the seat of William

Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet (1585-1649). Drummond entertained the famous Ben Johnson in 1618. Their greeting is said to have been—

"Welcome, welcome, Royal Ben,"
"Thank ye, thank ye, Hawthornden."

A sad event in early years cast a gloom over Drummond's life. He was to be married to a young lady, Miss Cunninghame, of Barnes, but she died on the very eve of the wedding. There is an interesting collection of relics in the house—a silk dress of Queen Mary's, a coat of Prince Charlie's, and a huge two-handed sword of Robert Bruce. There are some remarkable caves near—"The King's Gallery," "King Bruce's Bedroom," and "King Bruce's Library."

Dalkeith Palace, which is the ancestral home of the Dukes of Buccleuch, was built in 1700 from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, and is a beautiful example of stately Grecian architecture. The house contains a superb collection of ancient and modern pictures. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the gardens are in a high state of cultivation.

DALKEITH PALACE

Peebles is charmingly situated in the valley of the Tweed, about twenty-two miles south of Edinburgh, and is a favourite resort of pleasure seekers. The town commands a lovely prospect of green hills and wooded valley. The saying of a local farmer on his return from a Continental trip has become famous—"Paris for beauty, but gi'e me Peebles for pleesure."

The Cross Keys Inn dates from 1653, and is the original of the "Cleikum Inn," immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in "St. Ronan's Well," and one of its former hostesses is said to have been the real "Meg Dods." The two brothers, William and Robert Chambers, the well-known publishers, were born in Peebles, and William Chambers founded the Chambers' Institute, which contains a library and art gallery. The building dates from the seventeenth century, and was formerly the residence of the Queensberry family, of which the fourth Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q." (1724-1810), was a notorious member. William Chambers was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Peebles, beside the old twelfth century tower which he restored.

"The Black Dwarf," Peebles.

Mungo Park (1771-1805), the great African

Peebles and the Valley of the Tweed.

Stobo Castle, near Peebles.

traveller, was born near Peebles, and was a physician in the town, where his surgery is still to be seen. There is good trout and salmon fishing in the Tweed and its tributaries, and the scenery all around is delightful and interesting.

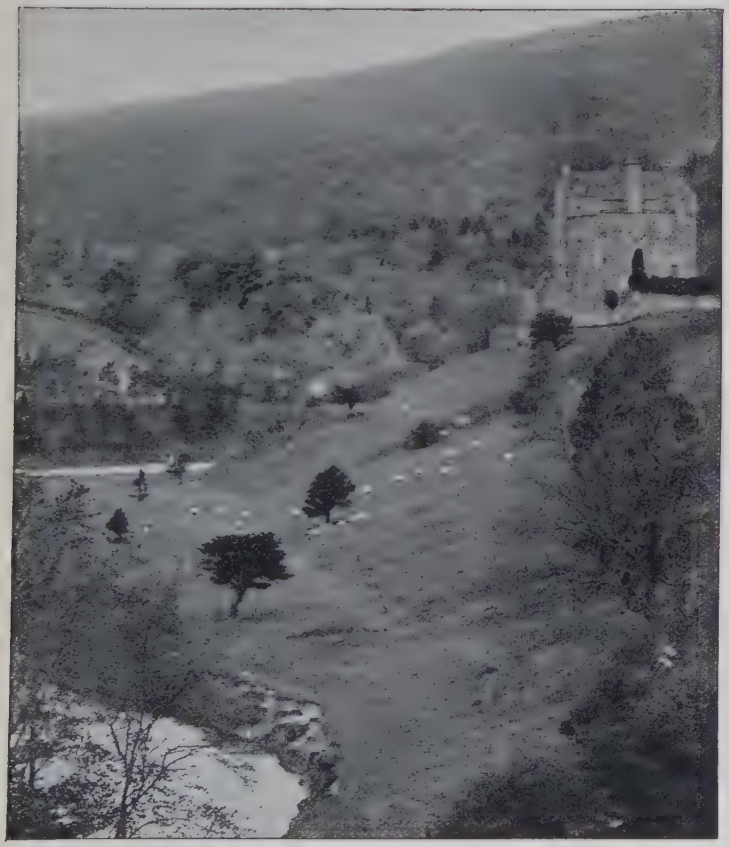
Stobo Castle, the handsome castellated mansion of Sir Graham Montgomery, in the baronial style, lies six miles distant. The Black Dwarf's Cottage is about four miles from the town. David Ritchie, the original of the "Black Dwarf," was a brushmaker by trade. His sullen temper and monstrosity of figure led to his becoming a recluse. Sir Walter Scott visited him in his tiny cottage, when the Dwarf seized his hand in his iron grasp and spoke in a voice that made Scott's very flesh creep. The Dwarf died in 1811.

Innerleithen, six miles from Peebles, is the original of "St. Ronan's Well."

Neidpath Castle, a splendid ruin some six hundred years old, is close to the town of Peebles.

> "The noble Neidpath Peebles overlooks,
> With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering crooks."

It is picturesquely situated on a rock overlooking the Tweed. The Castle was originally a plain peel-tower belonging to a branch of the Fraser family. It was besieged by Cromwell in 1650, and gallantly defended by Lord Yester.



Neidpath Castle and the Tweed, Peebles.

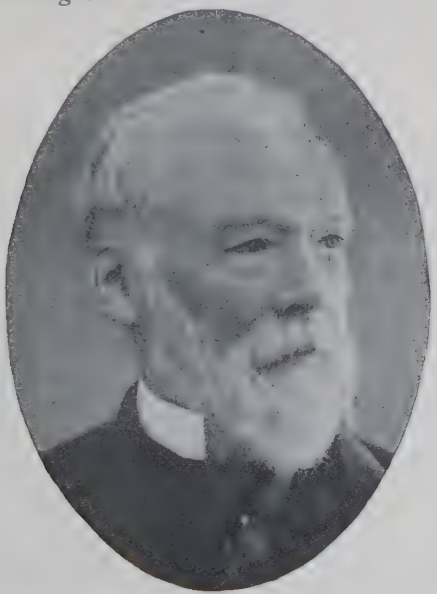
The Royal Burgh of Haddington is situated on the Tyne, at the base of the Garleton Hills, some seventeen miles east of Edinburgh. The town is of very ancient date, and is surrounded by some of the most picturesque old-world scenery in Scotland, and is well described in the rhyme—

"She's fair and sweet, neat and complete,
The bonnie toun o' Haddington.'

One of the chief attractions is the ancient Haddington Parish Church, which has a stately grandeur all its own. It is called "Lucerna Laudoniæ"—"The Lamp of Lothian," a term arising from the lovely architecture which is the chief feature of the choir. Haddington owes its ecclesiastical distinction to David I. (1084-1153), of whom James I. remarked—"He was ane sair sanct for the croon." He endowed the Church of St. Mary, Haddington. The Abbey Church, which passed through many vicissitudes during the English invasions, is a cruciform decorated pile of red sandstone, and dates from the twelfth century. It measures 200 feet long by 110 feet across, and the tower is 90 feet high. It is all in ruins except the nave, which was restored in 1892, and is now used as the Parish Church. The Abbey itself was founded by Ada, mother of William the Lyon

The "Auld Brig," Haddington, near which John Knox was born.

(1143-1214). In the Parish Church was buried Jane Welsh Carlyle, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, who penned the touching epitaph which is on her tomb. John Knox (1505-1572) was born in Haddington, and it was while listening to the fervid sermon of George Wishart, the martyr, in the Parish Church, that he was inspired with the reformed faith. Immediately following this sermon Wishart was arrested by order of the infamous Cardinal Beaton (1494-1546), in whose presence he was burnt at the stake at St. Andrews on 12th March 1546. Beaton was assassinated three months afterwards. The name of John Brown, of Haddington (1722-1787), is well known as the author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible." He was a minister of great learning and a powerful preacher. Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self-Help" (born 1812), is a native of Haddington.



Dr Samuel Smiles, Author of "Self-Help." Born at Haddington in 1812.

Gosford House, Longniddry, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, is a palatial mansion surrounded by lovely gardens, and is celebrated for its fine collection of pictures.

The Royal Burgh of Linlithgow lies seventeen miles west of Edinburgh, and is of very ancient date. The Royal Palace of Linlithgow was originally built about 1150, and is celebrated as being the birthplace of James V. (1512-1542), and of his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, who was born there on 7th December 1542. The room where she was born is still to be seen, although the Palace is in ruins, having been destroyed by fire by Hawley's Dragoons, the day after their defeat at the battle of Falkirk Muir, 17th January 1746. There are some very fine old carvings, and in the courtyard are the remains of a fine fountain erected by James V. in 1538. The "Good Regent" Moray (1531-1570) was shot in Linlithgow, and died in the guard-room of the Palace. The Cross Well, rebuilt in 1807, is a richly-sculptured structure, and the Town Hall, built in 1889, contains an interesting museum. The Parish Church of Linlithgow was founded by David I., and is considered to be one of the finest in Scotland, and there James IV. received the Flodden warning as narrated in "Marmion."

The ancient City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline lies sixteen miles north-west from Edinburgh, and has some most interesting objects, the principal of which are the Old Abbey Church and the ruined Monastery and Palace.

The Old Abbey Church was founded in 1071 by Malcolm Canmore, at the suggestion of his wife, the Good Saint Margaret; and for two hundred years the Kings, Queens, and Princes of Scotland were buried there. The place fell into a ruined state, and the new Abbey Church was founded in 1818. Malcolm Canmore and his Queen, Margaret, were buried in the church; and also King Robert Bruce, who died 1329.

The ruins of the Monastery, which stood near the church, show it to have been the most extensive in Scotland. It was also founded by Malcolm Canmore. The Palace and Castle of Malcolm Canmore were long Royal residences. Queen Margaret's Cave, where she spent her time in devotion, is situated up the glen near the Royal Palace.

Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, was born at Dunfermline on 25th November 1837. He has built a free library and given other gifts to his native town. Sir Noel Paton is also a native of Dunfermline.

"The Hermitage" of Braid, Edinburgh.

The City of Edinburgh is rapidly spreading in area, and the recent amalgamation with Portobello has enlarged her boundaries. In the southern districts, many places, which a few years ago were quite rural, are being covered with houses, and, as a consequence, some old mansions are being swept away. The Boroughmuir district, which is now wholly built over, was formerly part of the Great Forest of Drumsheugh, a favourite Royal hunting-ground, abounding with red deer, elk, and wild boar. In 1508 the Town Council gave tracts of the forest to settlers who would clear off the timber, which was largely used to construct the old wooden fronted houses of the old town. In 1850 the toll-bar stood near the site of the Barclay Church. Morningside was then a secluded village; and Tipperlinn a quaint little weavers'

hamlet. Houses are being rapidly built on the Braid estate in 1899.

"The Hermitage" of Braid was erected in 1780, and belonged to Gordon of Cluny, and the unfortunate Countess of Stair ("Jacky Gordon") lived there in retirement. The house is beautifully situated in the richly-wooded valley through which the Braid burn runs, and there is a lovely beech avenue, which was a favourite haunt of Robert Fergusson, who wrote a poem about it.

"Would you relish a rural retreat,
Or the pleasure the groves can inspire,
The City's allurements forget,—
To this spot of enchantment retire;

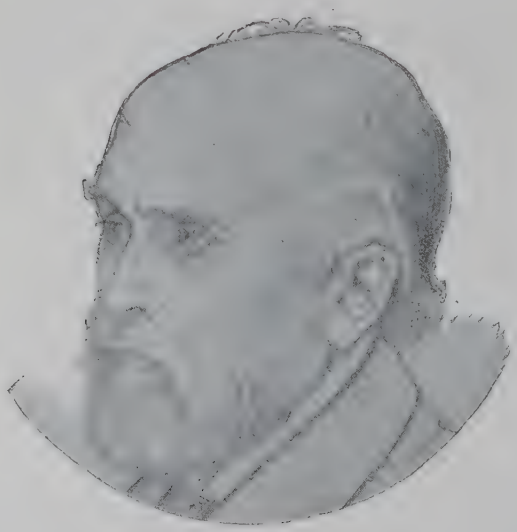
Where a valley and crystaline brook,
Whose current glides sweetly along,
Give Nature a fanciful look,
The beautiful woodlands among."

The Beech Avenue at the Hermitage of Braid.

Burns was also inspired by the charm of the peaceful scenery around the Braid burn, to which he refers in his poem "Elegy on the late Miss Burnet of Monboddo." She died in 1790 at the farmhouse of Braid, which is just above "The Hermitage."

"In vain ye flaunt in summer's pride, ye groves;
Thou crystal streamlet with thy flowery shore,
Ye woodland choir that chant your idle loves,
Ye cease to charm—Eliza is no more!"

Sir John Skelton was born at Edinburgh in 1831, and was called to the Bar. He was chairman of the Local Government Board, but devoted his leisure time to writing, mostly on historical subjects. He wrote "A Defence of Mary Stuart" and "Table Talk of Shirley." He resided at "The Hermitage of Braid," and died on 19th July 1897, shortly after he had received the honour of knighthood.



Sir John Skelton, from a drawing by Sir Noel Paton.

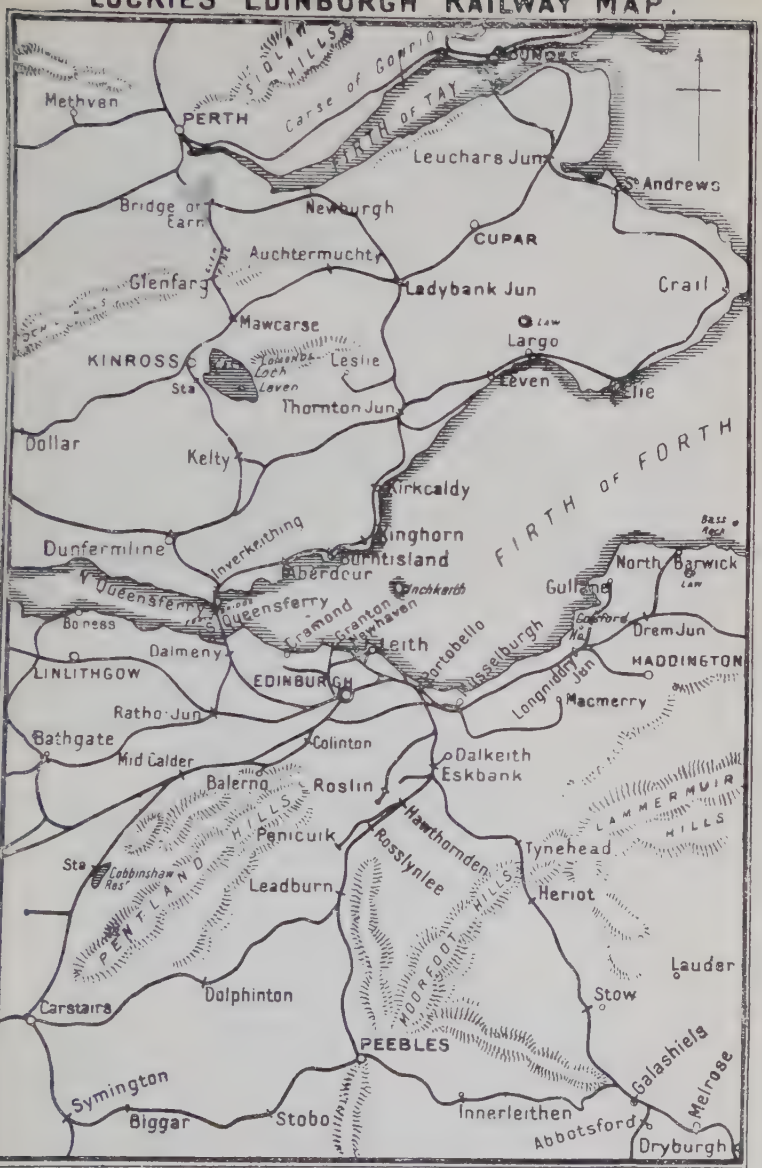
Mrs Oliphant, as a woman writer, was one of the best known of this century. Her "Passages in the life of Mrs Margaret Maitland," published in 1849, at the age of twenty-one, was very favourably received, and immediately brought her fame; and her "Chronicles of Carlingford" (1864) established her reputation as a novelist. She settled at Windsor, and for nearly fifty years she wrote continuously. Her contributions to literature cover a wide range. She was essayist, critic, biographer, historian, and verse writer. In 1890 she wrote "Royal Edinburgh," and her last book

Mrs Oliphant (1828-1897), Authoress of "Royal Edinburgh."

Wallyford House, near Musselburgh.

was "William Blackwood & Sons" (1897). The birthplace (1828) and early home of Mrs Oliphant was at Wallyford House, near Musselburgh, an ancient mansion which is now in ruins. She died at Wimbledon on 25th June 1897.

LOCKIE'S EDINBURGH RAILWAY MAP.



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SCALE OF MILES

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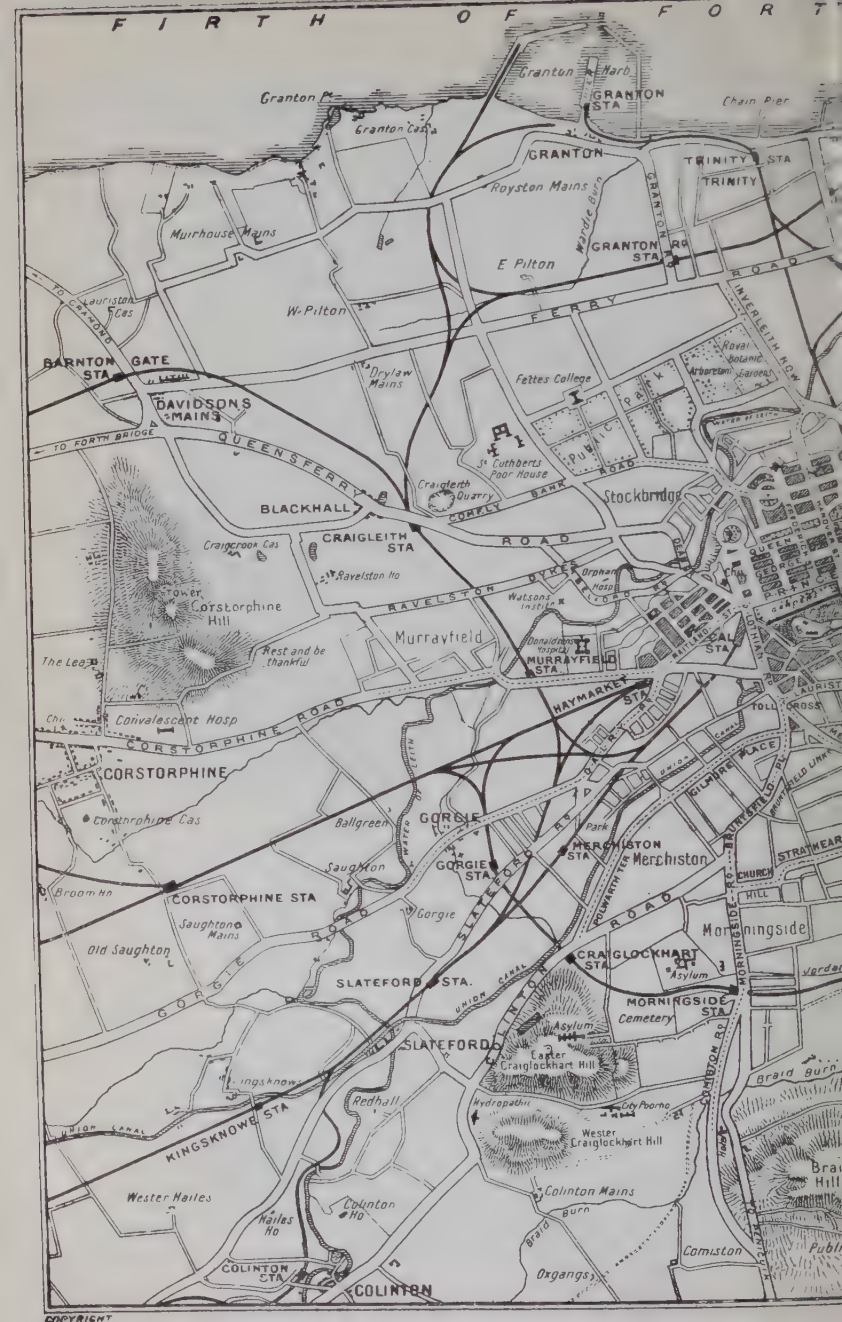
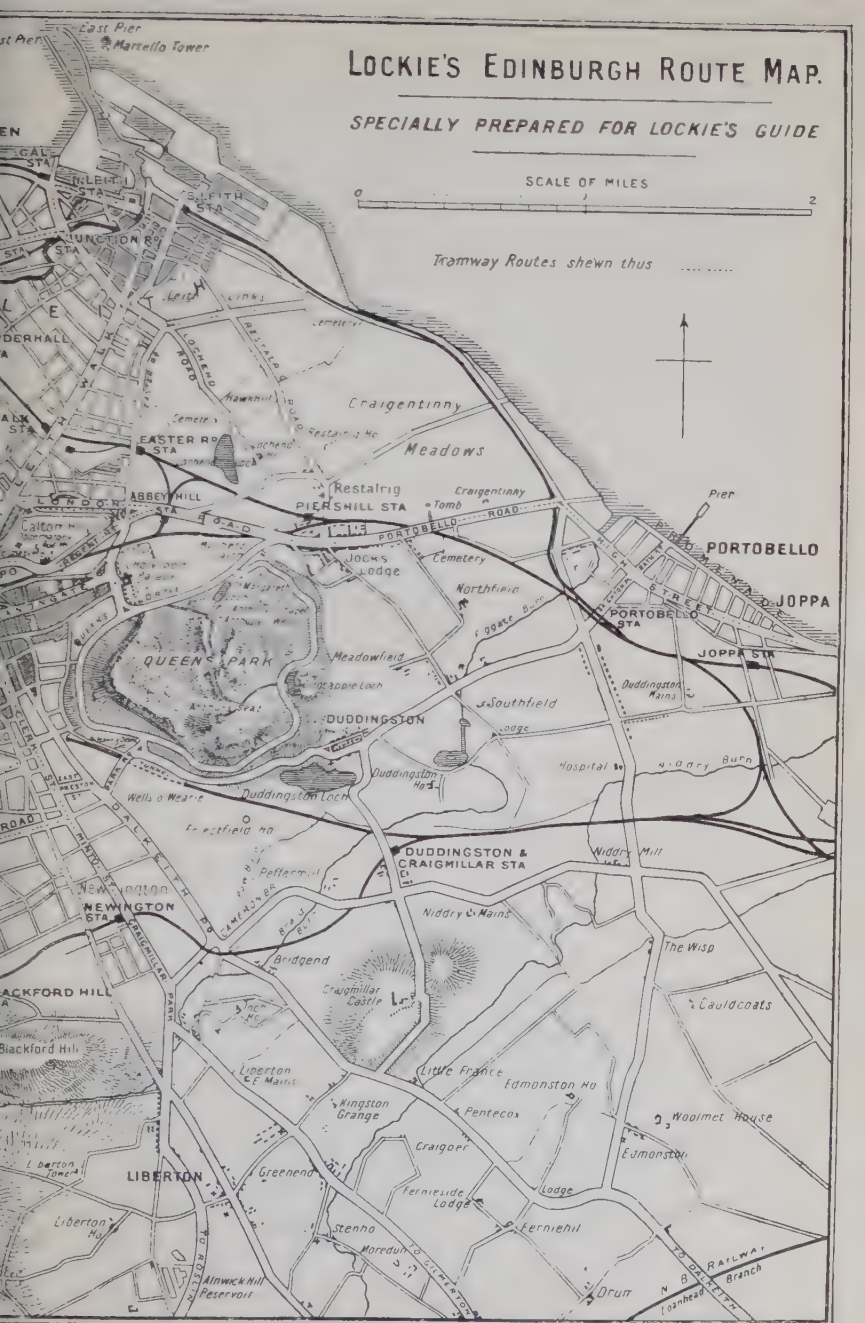
JOHN LOCKIE, EDINBURGH


FIRTH OF FORTH
Granton
Granton Harb.
GRANTON STA
Chain Pier
Granton Cas
GRANTON
TRINITY STA
TRINITY
Royston Mains
Muirhouse Mains
Wardie Burn
GRANTON RD
GRANTON STA
E Pilton
W. Pilton
FERRY ROAD
INVERLEITH ROW
Lauriston Cas
TO CRAMOND
BARNTON GATE
STA
Drylaw Mains
Royal Botanic Arboretum
Gardens
Fettes College
DAVIDSONS MAINS
TO FORTH BRIDGE
QUEENSFERRY ROAD
PUBLIC ROAD
St Cuthberts Poor House
Craigleith Quarry
COMELY BANK
Stockbridge
BLACKHALL
CRAIGLEITH STA
Craigcrook Cas
Ravelston Ho
Orphan Hosp
RAVELSTON DYKES
Watsons Instn
Tower
Corstorphine Hill
Murrayfield
Rest and be thankful
The Lea
Convalescent Hosp
MURRAYFIELD STA
HAYMARKET STA
CORSTORPHINE ROAD
CORSTORPHINE
Corstorphine Cas
Ballgreen
GORGIE
Park
MERCHISTON STA
Merchiston
Saughton
GORGIE STA
Broom Ho
CORSTORPHINE STA
Saughton Mains
Gorgie
Old Saughton
SLATEFORD ROAD
Morningside
CRAIGLOCKHART STA
Asylum
SLATEFORD STA.
UNION CANAL
MORNINGSIDE STA
Cemetery
SLATEFORD
Asylum
Easter Craiglockhart Hill
Braid Burn
Redhall
Hydropathic
City Poorho
Wester Craiglockhart Hill
KINGSKNOWE STA
Wester Hailes
Colinton Ho
Colinton Mains
Hailes Ho
Braid Burn
Comiston
COLINTON STA
COLINTON
Oxgangs


LOCKIE'S EDINBURGH ROUTE MAP.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR LOCKIE'S GUIDE
SCALE OF MILES
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2
Tramway Routes shewn thus
East Pier
Martello Tower
Craigentinny
Meadows
EASTER ROAD STA
ABBEYHILL STA
Restalrig
PIERSHILL STA
PORTOBELLO ROAD
Jocks Lodge
Cemetery
Northfield
PORTOBELLO
PORTOBELLO STA
JOPPA
JOPPA STA
QUEEN'S PARK
Meadowfield
DUDDINGSTON
Southfield
Lodge
Duddingston Loch
Hospital
Wells o' Weare
DUDDINGSTON & CRAIGMILLAR STA
Niddry Mill
NEWINGTON STA
Niddry Mains
Bridgend
The Wisp
Craigmillar Castle
Cauldcoats
BLACKFORD HILL
Blackford Hill
Liberton
Kingston Grange
Little France
Edmonston Ho
Penteos
Woolmet House
Craigour
Edmonston
LIBERTON
Greenend
Fernieside Lodge
Fernieh
Stenhd
Moredun
Drum
Craighead
Railway Branch
Alnwick Hill Reservoir
JOHN LOCKIE EDINBURGH

Places of Interest.

CASTLE—Armoury, Old Parliament Hall, Queen Mary's Rooms, Ancient Scottish Regalia, Queen Margaret's Chapel, 10 to 4 in summer, 11 to 3 in winter; free.

ST. GILES' CATHEDRAL, High Street, daily, 10 to 3, except Saturday: 3d; Monday, free.

HOLYROOD PALACE and ABBEY, 10 to 5 summer, 11 to 4 winter; free.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE and ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, 10 to 4; free.

MARKET CROSS, High Street.

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE, 53 High Street, 10 to 4; 6d.

CANONGATE TOLBOOTH and BURYING GROUND; free.

UNIVERSITY, 10 to 3 in summer, Saturday, 10 to 12; 10 to 4 in winter, Saturday, 10 to 1. Visitor to Library, 6d; party of 12 and under, 1s.

M'EWAN HALL, open daily, free.

MARTYRS' MONUMENT in Greyfriars Churchyard, and "Greyfriars Bobby."

PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY, George IV. Bridge, open daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Remains of old CITY WALL in Vennel, Grassmarket.

BOTANIC GARDEN and ARBORETUM, Inverleith Row, open on week-days, 8 to sunset; Sundays, 11 to sunset; Plant Houses, daily, 1 to 5.30.

ST. BERNARD'S WELL, Stockbridge; medicinal water; open daily, 1d.

WAVERLEY MARKET, Princes Street; Fruit and Flowers—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6.30 to 9 a.m., 1d.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, News Room and Library; open daily, 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL and SONG SCHOOL, Palmerston Place, open daily, free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Mansfield Place, with its splendid Mural decorations, open daily, free.

Art Galleries and Museums.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, Mound, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from October 1 to January 31, 10 to 4; from February 1 to September 30, 10 to 5, free; Thursday and Friday, 10 to 4, 6d.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Queen Street, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from October 1 to January 31, 10 to 4: from February 1 to September 30, 10 to 5, free; Thursday and Friday (copying days), 10 to 4, 6d.

STATUE GALLERY, ROYAL INSTITUTION, Princes Street, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 to 4, free; Thursday and Friday, 6d.

ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM, Queen Street, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from February 1 to September 30, 10 to 5; from October 1 to January 31, 10 to 4, free. Closed Mondays, other days, 10 to 4, 6d.

SCIENCE and ART MUSEUM, Chambers Street, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 10 to 4, 6d each; Wednesday, 10 to 4, free; Friday, 10 to 4 and 6 to 10, and Saturday, 10 to 10, free.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM and MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, High Street, open daily.

Monuments.

SCOTT MONUMENT, Princes Street, 8 to 7 in summer, 10 to 3 in winter; 2d.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, Calton Hill, open daily, 8 a.m. till dusk, 3d.

BURNS' MONUMENT, Regent Road, 8 to 7 in summer, 10 to 3 in winter; 2d.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MONUMENT, Calton Burying Ground, Waterloo Place, open daily.

Leith Docks and Portobello Pier may be reached by tram car from Register.

Forth Bridge, Roslin, and Dalkeith coaches start from Waverley Steps daily in the season.

City Guides are licensed by the Magistrates, and wear distinctive badges; charge 6d per hour, or 5s per day.

Cab Fares.

BY DISTANCE.—(1.) A party not exceeding two grown-up persons, without luggage, other than a bag, or the like, may enter a carriage at a stance, or when driving along disengaged, and shall be driven half a mile for 6d; and if they return they shall pay the same fare. The driver shall draw up to either side of the street when called; and if detained more than five minutes before starting, he shall be entitled to 6d for waiting. But this rule shall not apply to fares from railway stations. (2.) For one or two adults for any distance not exceeding one and a half mile, 1s; and for every additional half mile or part thereof, 6d. (3.) For three or four adults for any distance not exceeding 1 mile, 1s; and for every additional half mile or part thereof, 6d. Half fare returning.

The charges in the table of fares, which every driver must exhibit when required, include going from the stance or stable to the hirer's residence and waiting ten minutes. But if the carriage be detained before starting more than ten minutes, a charge for waiting at the rate of 6d for each quarter of an hour or part thereof, after the expiry of the ten minutes, shall be allowed; and if the place where the hirer is to be lifted be beyond a mile from the stance or stable whence the carriage is taken, there shall be a charge of 6d extra.

BY TIME.—For shopping, making calls, or the like, inside of Municipal Bounds, where driving is not continuous. For the first hour or part thereof, 2s; for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof, 6d.

For an airing into the country within eight miles from the Cross, and returning, 3s for the first hour or part thereof, and 1s for every additional twenty minutes.

Fettes College
INVERLEITH PL
Arboretum
Royal Botanic Gardens
INVERLEITH ROW
Inverleith Public Park
FETTES RD
WATER OF LEITH
Pond
CANONMILLS
Edinburgh Academy
HENDERSON ROW
St Stephens Chu
COMELY BANK ROAD
RAEBURN PL
COMELY BANK AVENUE
PITT STREET
GEORGE ST
QUEEN STREET
ROYAL CIRCUS
INDIA ST
JAMICA ST
HERIOT ROW
Queen Street
TO FORTH BRI
QUEENSFERRY ROAD
BUCKINGHAM TER
BELGRAVE CRES
Stewarts College
Dean Cemetery
CLARENDON CRES
St Bernards Well
St COLME ST
Music Hall
Orphan Hospital
BELFORD RD
BELFORD BR
QUEENSFERRY ST
St George's Ch
CHARLOTTE SQUARE
St Marys Cathedral
St Johns Ch
Princes Street Gardens
St Cuthberts Chu
WILLIAM ST
MELVILLE
Statue
Ch
CALEDONIAN
Castle
Donaldsons Hospital
MAITLAND ST
COATES CRES
ATHOLL CRES
Theatre
Museum
JOHNSTON TERRACE
GRASSMARKET
OSBORNE-TER
HAYMARKET-TER
HAYMARKET STA
MORRISON ST
GROVE STR
BREAD ST
Circus
RAILROAD
FOUNTAIN BRIDGE
CALEDONIAN CRES
YORK PLACE
BROUGHAM ST
ONSLOW TER
UNION CANAL
DUNDEE ST
GILMORE PLACE
Dairy Cemetery
LEVEN ST
Barclay Ch
BRUNTSFIELD LINKS
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